

Maclean's

THE NEW
CAPITAL
SENSATION

AN ANGRY RACIAL BACKLASH

—
Canada's
Ethnic Mosaic
Under Attack

—
The Rise
Of Third World
Immigration



Immigration Minister
Barbara McDougall



28

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Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE JUNE 11, 1989 VOL. 103 NO. 26

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COVER

A RACIAL BACKLASH

Demographers say that the country needs more than 250,000 immigrants a year if the economy is to grow. But, as the color of the majority of new arrivals changes from white to yellow and black, polls suggest that Canadians are becoming increasingly intolerant of ethnic diversity. And as signs of racism multiply, support for the national ideal of a cultural mosaic is slipping away.

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CANADA

A FLURRY OF SCANDALS

Ottawa Premier David Peterson's top aide, executive director Gordon Ashworth, became the latest casualty when he resigned after admitting that he had accepted—but never paid for—a refrigerator and the services of two housekeepers arranged by controversial Liberal fund raiser Patricia Starr.



THEATRE

A SUMMER TRIUMPH

Ottawa's Stratford Festival has experienced as many ups and downs in its 35-year history as the Shakespearean classics who people its stages. But after four years under artistic director John Neumeier, who is leaving the Festival this fall, it is enjoying renewed success and renewed artistic confidence.

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COPIES PHOTO BY ANDREW BOYD



A Faded National Dream

For Canadians, perversely in spite of a national identity, it was a bewitching objective. Lacking both the unifying tribal roots of older nations and the revolutionary zeal that inspired Americans out of immigrants of every stripe, Canadians instead endorsed the modus operandi that they could "mean their respective identities while putting one another as equal partners in a united country," an oft-government pamphlet described multiculturalism. Slowly under duress, it was from the beginning the word itself was adopted by Pierre Trudeau in 1971 on ideal basis as much out of expediency as out of principle. Government found it easier to justify granting rights to a burgeoning minority while other, smaller and more recently arrived minorities also had a place, of sorts, in the national ethic.

But there was more to the idea than that: at a world where colonies in a vanishing一族 for even the older nations, Canadians have rightly believed that their ability to maintain harmony among diverse cultures and ethnic groups is one of the nation's great strengths. However, as this week's cover package reports, the sources of immigration to Canada in the past two decades have shifted increasingly from Europe to the nations of Asia, the Caribbean and Africa. And a necessary upgrade in racism is now posing an ugly and growing challenge to the multicultural ideal.

It is a challenge that Senior Writer Peter Kapeloff, who wrote the main cover story, came to with a distinctly appropriate personal perspective. The son of Balkan refugees who fled the wreckage of Sarajevo after the Second World War to settle in Montreal, Kapeloff and his wife, Eva Vrancic, have kept their heritage very much alive. The Kapeloffs speak Bosnian at home and have introduced their five-year-old daughter, Leila, to national traditions. Kapeloff remembers the distress of his parents at being derogatorily referred to as 100%—a reference to the term “asphalt people.” But now, he observes, “the民族差別 appears to have a more sinister edge to it.”

Peter Kapeloff



Kapeloff: observing that “the situation already appears to have a more sinister edge.”



GOOD TIMES. CALL FOR THE CAPTAIN.



CAPTAIN MORGAN RUMS

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Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor, 1000 words

OPENING NOTES

Prince Charles slams teachers, Montreal keeps the lid on, and Margaret Thatcher fights in the bedroom

RAISING THE ROOF

An early-summer heat wave hit Montreal last week—providing good weather for open-air baseball in Olympic Stadium, but as the Expos opened a series against the visiting New York Mets on June 26, the stadium's retractable roof remained firmly shut. The reasons all the roof operators were off work for the St. Jean-Baptiste holiday weekend. And the \$53-million fabric covering had to remain in place during the remaining two Expos-Mets games, even though temperatures occasionally reached 85°C or field level, because the insurance policy on the roof had expired. A spokesman for the provincial government agency that operates the stadium has promised that there will be a new insurance policy in effect before the Expos' next home stand on July 12. Meanwhile, Toronto's domed stadium also has a retractable-roof crisis. There, Argonaut officials claim that the SkyDome's roof remains shut during the football team's home games to ensure consistent playing conditions. It is enough to make the wind sit on an Arg's tail.

Olympic Stadium: on lock-down and 85°C temperatures



Equality for 19th-century mothers

Princess Elizabeth almost suffered an important nervous in Canadian history last week—despite bad weather and some anti-slavery protests. Shortly after 26 male students disconnected from whaling boats to re-enact the 1864覆ing of the Fathers of Confederation in Charlottetown—driven to sea and their parade through city streets. Indeed, the students soon forced the students to close plastic raincoats over their pink-and-frill coats. And several Islanders quizzed the bush-hatted appearance of Rev. McCullough, the 38-year-old student who portrayed Sir John A. Macdonald—a man whose weathered features enhanced his love of drink and good times. More to the point, the P.E.I. Advisory Council on the Status of Women said that he "naturally guessed the conclusion that many courageous women made



to help build this country." Added council vice-chairwoman Barbara Gidman: "The only women at evidence here are in the kitchens making sandwiches, or serving them." Perhaps the Fathers could do the dishes after the next parade.

A PLANE FILLED WITH MEMORIES

A Maryland aircraft hanger has become a popular destination for tourists in Japan—visitors to nearby Washington, D.C. Then, technicians are restoring the plane that dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945, killing as many as 200,000 people. The *Enola Gay* is scheduled to go on display at a Washington museum by the mid-1990s, but, as the meantime, workers who are overseeing the B-29 bomber's restoration with equality. But shop foreman Richard Morgan: "It is part of their history."

JOINING THE PARTY LINE IN OTTAWA

Brian Mulroney has come out of the social events of the Ottawa summer last week—he had a third annual Press Gallery picnic on the grounds of 24 Sussex Drive. A Mulroney wife and the Prime Minister's chief political adviser caused the extra-long running comment that Mulroney's spokesman had killed a few bed get off after with hot dogs, soft drinks and Canadian wines. In any event, many gallery members had other invitations to posh last month. The cash-strapped Liberals had a backyard barbecue at Stoweside on June 20—with salmon and steaks on the grill—for 42 journalists who had covered Opposition Leader John Turner during last fall's



Mulroney with guests: the largest picnic of the summer

federal election. And Speaker of the House Jim Fraser threw the largest picnic of the summer on June 24 at his official residence in Kingsmere, Que. Thirty, 2,000 guests added on shrimp, chicken and beef and kept free beer flowing during the annual affair. Party lines are important in Ottawa.



Thatcher in her shadow: estimations of diversity

Politics in the bedroom

A Maryland re-enactment group has emboldened Margaret Thatcher to issue dubious bedroom policies at London's former No. 10 Downing Street. There, Britain's anti-sealed-prime minister has approved architect Quinton Terry's plans to remodel a dining room and add four columns to a staircase at a five-story house that is known as the "bedroom." That room is now a reception area in the 250-year-old building, which has been the official residence of British prime ministers since 1732. Indeed, the government has placed the brick row house on a list of heritage buildings that cannot undergo alterations without the concurrence of a national authority. But Crown-owned buildings are exempt from that rule—loop hole that will allow Thatcher to renovate without the Council of Monuments' approval. As a result, the council commissioned historic building expert Richard Jennings to study Terry's plans—in the hope of persuading Thatcher to modify them. Said Jennings, "Mrs. T" prefers her bedroom consistent on a scale which is greater than any of the additions since Sir Robert Walpole left the house in 1742. Sprawly four columns are traditionally associated with diversity. Indeed.

SPELLING OUT HIS DISCONTENT

His officiousness of modern British orthodoxy has earned him a reputation as a man who speaks his mind. And last week, Prince Charles added the British teaching profession to his lit list. Addressing a meeting of senior education officials in London, Charles complained that he routinely has to correct spelling and grammar mistakes made by his staff. According to the Prince, the reason is simply that the Queen's English is taught "blindly badly" in Britain. He added, "All the people in my office cannot speak properly, cannot write properly and cannot punctuate." A "teacher" under spokesman responded by shrugging that Charles himself had set a poor example—by punctuating his speech with exclamation.

BORDERLINE BEHAVIOR

Since Congress passed the SMCars-Walter Act in 1982, U.S. immigration officials have occasionally used that controversial legislation to refuse entry to citizens when they claimed to be anti-American. Last March, Massachusetts Representative Barney Frank introduced a bill to amend the act—which has been invoked to bar such diverse individuals as French actor Yves Montand and Canadian author Piers Morgan. Authorities turned back Morgan in 1985 on vague suspicion that he harbored communist sympathies. Frank told *Newsweek*'s that he is "confident" that his bill will become law by next year. Still, that expected outcome will come for too late for many would-be visitors. Said Morgan, for one: "I will not return until they send Air Force 1 up." A forgiveable, apparently—but



Morgan: no planes, no return visit
get me offsite, briefly

Doomsday in the backyard

The U.S. air force is striving to secure good military communication links to be used during a nuclear war—but it doesn't do so here because of controversy domestically and in Canada. The air force plans to have its so-called three-satellite radio network in operation by 1992—with many of the 96 transmitter towers over the U.S.-Canadian border. But citizens' groups in both countries are mounting opposition to the \$20-million program—because they claim that the towers would make their areas prime targets during a nuclear conflict. Fighting and can seem simpler.



Peterson fresh disclosures and speculation about the Starr connection

CANADA

A FLURRY OF SCANDALS

POLICE PURSUE AN INQUIRY IN THE SEALED OFFICE OF A PETERSON SENIOR AIDE

For months, the allegations of financial misdeeds have plagued and imperiled just about every Canadian politician and several around Prime Minister Jean Chrétien. Since the mid-Peterson revelations that Ontario premier-treasurer-father-in-law Peter Peterson had arranged multimillion-dollar donations to finance his political campaign, hardly a week has passed without fresh disclosures and further speculation about the relationships among Starr, politicians—federal, provincial and municipal—businessmen and lawmakers. Thus, on June 23, Metropolitan Toronto and Durham Provincial Police moved into Queen's Park and began going through the computer records of Peterson's former executive director Gordon Antwoorth. The premier's principal aide had resigned the day before, when Peterson found out Antwoorth had not paid for a refrigerator and house-painting arranged by Starr via

had been implicated in order to avoid jeopardizing the rights of anyone who might be charged. That legal observers predicted could postpone the opening of an inquiry for several months. The opposition New Democrats and Conservatives principally blamed Peterson's inquiry announcement as a mere tokenistic gesture.

Meanwhile, the news brought additional developments:

• Peterson told the legislature that in 1986, Starr had successfully recommended Del Zotto for the vice-chairmanship of the Ontario Police Commission, in which the province's 120 police forces are accountable. Del Zotto is president of Tridel Enterprises Inc., the large real estate and construction conglomerate which last year built a \$19-million seniors' complex in northeast Toronto for the Toronto section of the National Council of Jewish Women. Starr was president of the organization, which, because it was a charity, got \$11,000 in provincial tax rebates on the cost of Starr's residence. According to published reports, a Toronto law firm handled by the council discovered that Starr had donated more than \$80,000 of the rebate to political campaigns. The law firm, the Art Roberts firm, did not disclose its charity. In addition, Starr has said that Tridel gave the charity \$10,000 for consulting fees on the project.

• The police commission committee of the Ontario legislature authorized the provincial auditor to investigate a claim by the housing ministry to award a \$320,000 two-year contract to Dina Chana, a former developer who worked on Housing Minister Chantal Heekie's 1987 election campaign, and who was among those whom confirmed that they received money from Starr.

• The National Council of Jewish Women sued Starr to rescue her membership in, and president, Glenn Straub,

by two years ago. Police sealed Antwoorth's office and posted a sign reading "Absolutely no entry." Said Metro Toronto deputy Police Chief William McCloskey: "It's a big job dealing with sensitive material."

Eventually Peterson had already reached the same conclusion. This day after Antwoorth quit, an obviously upset Peterson told a Queen's Park news conference that there would be a judicial inquiry into the coupled issues involving Starr, Antwoorth, Del Zotto—a millionaire developer and president of the federal Liberal party's Ontario wing—and several other political figures. He then, early last week, informed the media that the inquiry probably would be held and the police investigation had been completed in order to avoid jeopardizing the rights of anyone who might be charged. That legal observers predicted could postpone the opening of an inquiry for several months. The opposition New Democrats and Conservatives principally blamed Peterson's inquiry announcement as a mere tokenistic gesture.

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two no place in our organization".

• At Pearson's request, Del Zotto resigned from the Senate of director of the Ontario Arts Council, which gives grants to individual artists and artistic groups and institutions. As well, Peterson and that Del Zotto sought top ranks his federal liberal party post, but national Liberal Leader John Turner said as Ottawa that he would withhold induction in Del Zotto until the provincial inquiry was completed;

• Toronto's Globe and Mail reported that the

so-called off-the-clock signs hangs over one wall. That inscription was written the previous week late on June 22—the same day that Antwoorth resigned, when a York district Crown attorney, Jeffrey Wiley—acting on behalf of provincial Attorney General Jim Scott—called McCloskey about possible irregularities at Queen's Park.

A day later, Staff Sgt. Lee Campbell and Wayne Cognetti copied their no-easy signs on Antwoorth's office door and began the investigation, which McCormack and would establish whether than had been under threat, an offence under Section 112 of the Criminal Code, which carries a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment. The inquiry's chief told that the inquiry's findings, including policy findings, are expected until the end of the week, might determine whether charges would be laid. The detective, he said, were empowered to collect "anything that we consider evidence," including cables, memorandum and politically sensitive documents.

Antwoorth, known around the legislature as "the star man" because of his never-ending belonged to that class of skilled political strategists upon whom elected leaders depend heavily. In 1979 and 1980, he served as Ottawa as senior adviser to then Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and was without dispute one of the federal party's most effective political strategists. In 1986, he was appointed to the cabinet to help him with the 1985 Economic Program that led to the end of 45 years of Conservative rule.

After the election, he became Peterson's executive director at a reported \$300,000 a year with the rank of deputy minister, which satisfied him, among other things, to a modest career allowance and his pension, although he has since been reduced to \$200,000. In 1986, he was appointed to Peterson's staff, just weeks end, it was a consequence of his involvement in the so-called "house-painting" scandal, which put him in prison for six months. After his release, he was appointed to Peterson's staff again, this time as executive director of the Ontario Arts Council, which gives grants to individual artists and artistic groups and institutions. The inscription on the wall, he said, was a reminder of his past, and a warning to the future.

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RAE O'KEEHLI and DAVID TRAMONT on Ottawa and congressional reporter

National Notes

PRINTER GATHERINGS

The three Maritime premiers declared their aversion to economic barriers to trade between New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island in an attempt to create a regional free trade zone. Meanwhile, the four western premiers said that they would review pressure on Ottawa to ease interest rates.

SECOND THOUGHTS

Devised previous support for the March Lake accord stopped when British Columbia Premier William Vander Zanden that he was concerned about protection for minority language rights in the past, and Saskatchewan Premier Grant Devine said that he would accept additions to the agreement.

TO ELECT A MINISTER

Alberta's Conservative government introduced a bill to the legislature that would enable the province to hold Canada's first election for a federal senator during municipal elections on Oct. 26.

AN NDP STAR SAWS MD

Former Ontario New Democratic Party leader and Canadian ambassador to the United States Stephen Lewis said that he would definitely not return to what he called the "obnoxious life" of politics to seek the party's national leadership. Asked Lewis: "Every time I've said 'No,' I've meant it."

A CHURCH UNDER CHARGE

Additional charges against three priests in Toronto, Calgary and Princeton, B.C. brought at least 20 of the number of Roman Catholic priests and church laymen accused of losing charges of sexually abusing young parishioners.

MPs UNDER SCRUTINY

Two Quebec Conservative backbenchers, Gérard Tremblay and Jean-Luc Jolin, withdrew from their caucus when it was revealed that the senator in investigating sexual practices in their offices. And the so-called "corruption-related charges" were filed against former Montreal MP Edward Steeves, who already faced two charges in that January.

DUBIOUS ALLEGATIONS

Federal Auditor General Kenneth Dye said that he cannot rule out the possibility of fraud in the way that Metra Nova spent some of a \$300-million federal grant earmarked for energy development. Part of the money was to build two bridges that are not used, and part of it to treat dental tuberculosis.



Del Zotto, Antwoorth (below) and the 'no easy' messages



JACQUES BOISSINOT
THE CANADIAN PRESS

AN ANGRY RACIAL BACKLASH



INCREASING NUMBERS OF CANADIANS NO LONGER SHARE THE VISION OF A MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY

To Agustinho Barros, the inquiry lacked compassion. His Wasowicz home had been set for sale for nine months when a couple from rural Saskatchewan came to look at it in April. The husband died the same day—and Barros, who came to Canada from Portugal 26 years ago, thought that he was measured of selling his property. But then, the visitors saw some East Indian children fighting in the street. Recalled Barros: "She said she wasn't too thrilled about the community." After the visitors discovered that the local school's vice-principal was East Indian, Barros said, that couple moved on to another neighbourhood. "I don't understand it, coming from a small town in Saskatchewan," said Barros, vice-chairman of the Manitoba Interdenominational Council, which advocates the Manitoba government on multicultural issues. "This place is nice—but it is noisy." Such incidents are commonplace occurrences across the country. And they mask a reality far different from that envisions in 1971, when then-Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau officially adopted multiculturalism as a touchstone for Canadian society.

Memory: Canada, in that vision, was to open a bold new frontier, setting an example to the rest of the world that people of different ethnic backgrounds could live in harmony without losing their cultural distinctiveness. It was a tempting image that set Canada's cultural mosaic strikingly apart from the American melting pot. In the south—many Canadians embraced it wholeheartedly. The Conservative government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney—himself the product of an immigrant family—has reinforced Ottawa's commitment to the multicultural vision, declining in a 1987 speech that Canadians should have the freedom "to retain their respective identities while joining in as equal partners in a national country." But the Canadian reality has clearly fallen short of the ideal. In fact, recent opinion polls show that, far from living up to the principle of ethnic harmony, a growing number of Canadians express intolerance not only of identifiable minorities, but some of the idea of ethnic diversity itself. The issue is under siege.

It is stronger than the national mood that confronts the country with a deep-rooted alienation and a challenge to its coexistence. Demographers say—and government officials acknowledge—that Canada must move immigrants westward to flourish, at least in part, its declining birthrate of the country is to preserve its prosperity. Equally clear is that an increasingly large majority of these immigrants will be from Third World countries. As 1987, Canada accepted 202,594 immigrants—90 per cent of whom came from Europe and the United States. By 1987, 76 per cent of 100,000



Kensington Market shoppers (left) witness an extreme (right). Toronto's mosque

immigrants were from Asia, the Caribbean and elsewhere in the Third World. Fewer than one-quarter come from Europe and the United States.

In cities where prosperity has attracted the largest share of immigrants—mostly Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto—the shifting color palette of society has already spawned outbreaks of open racism. In parts of the country, meanwhile, immigrants are perceived to threaten "the very fabric of our society," says James Webb of Deacon poll that fully 61 per cent of Canadians respondents—excluding a minority of ethnic minorities and aborigines—said that immigrants should change their culture in order to "blend with the larger society." By contrast, only 51 per cent of Americans respondents endorsed the melting-pot model of ethnic assimilation, according to the 1989 Deacon poll, and Deacon Research Ltd. chairman Alan Green. "If that was true [here], why isn't it today?"

One reflection of the new intolerance is a palpable distrust of those who serve changing minority ethnic populations. A decade ago, Canadians responded to the plight of the first

wave of Vietnamese boat People with open arms (page 21). But after two legal landings by boatloads of South Asian Sikhs and Tamils on the East Coast in 1986 and 1987, many refugee claimants came to be seen as "economic refugees," who concocted tales of political or religious persecution to take advantage of Canada's traditionally open doors. Since then, Ottawa has had to stem the flow of displaced refugees by, among other things, tightening refugee-claiming procedures (page 17).

But, while the controversy

saw the right of Canadians of any origin to preserve their ethnic identity. According to most recent demographic forecast in last week's

Survey of Muslims in Canada, and U.S. estimates was the finding of a March

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But, while the controversy

over refugees has abated, the flow of negative immigrants continues to bring to Canada an ever-increasing number of people whose roots are outside of Europe. And while native minorities still account for only 6.3 per cent of the population—a figure that government demographers estimate will rise to no more than 8.4 per cent by 2031—this proportion is disproportionately more potent in cities like Toronto and Vancouver. In 1986, more than one-third of all immigrants to Canada settled in the Toronto area, where 12 per cent of the population is now made up of visible minorities. That ratio has led to a sense of dislocation among some longer-established residents—and an increase in reported racism. "If there is a racist of you, you are not a person," commented Carmine Orsiello, who came to Canada from Jamaica 20 years ago and is now director of patient services for Metropolitan Toronto's Home Care Program. "You using my car causes fear."

Subterfuge failed, in last week's Alberta's Deloitte poll, 24 per cent of respondents from Toronto and that they had experienced instances of racial discrimination. The experience is close to home. Observed Orsiello: "Once my son was a child, white parents did not want us sitting. That took my child outside during time, the parents reject you." Others, though, are more overt. In last week's多族裔的 race, Donald Andrews, leader of the white-supremacist National Party of Canada, campaigned under the slogan, "God is a racist and the most racist of all." He received 5,199 votes—fully four per cent of the total.

More recently, Andrews has found an easier audience among Toronto's young, self-styled aborigines, whom he often meets in fast-food outlets. On one Saturday in May, about 50 of his skinhead followers filled the seats of an east-end McDonald's restaurant to hear Andrews speak. Recruited restaurant manager Joseph Crosson: "The regular customers would not come in. And the Italian kids who usually run the store would not share their juice."

Vancouver has also become a magnet for immigration, much of it from East Asia, and a focal point of hostility. Of the 32,887 immigrants who arrived in British Columbia last year, 85 per cent were Asian. Of those, 5,058 came from Hong Kong, many of them wealthy people fleeing the repression in return of the British colony to China in 1997. Most of these families settled in Vancouver, where gradually, among other things, as "Get back to Hong Kong" in non-fiction. Many residents blame the newcomers for a recent steep rise in house prices. Said Vancouver Jetta, 38, one of the thousands of people of East Asian descent who came to Canada from West Africa in the early 1970s: "It will probably never be able to afford a house because these people are driving prices up."

For her part, federal Immigration Minister McDougall brands such such reactions as "single issues." And she adds: "Asian, black, white, race prejudices may have become 'more even' in the past decade, if not the conducted outlast waves of immigrants. One

McDonald's under siege



way to manage it out, she added, is to challenge what she described in the widespread myth that immigrants take jobs away from Canadians. "Immigrants don't compete with us," she said.

In fact, demographers and social scientists like me say that Canada needs with European rates have little option but to adapt to a society increasingly led by newcomers. Without new immigration, they estimate that Canada would need a birthrate of at least 2.1 children per woman in order to maintain its present population of just over 24 million people. But Canada's birth rate has fallen steadily over the past 30 years, reaching about 1.7 in 1986 from a post-war high of 2.9 in 1960. At that rate, Canada's population will begin to decline by 2030 even if immigration continues at present levels, a prospect with troubling implications for Canada's economy. Stanley Seidell of the Institute for Research in Public Policy, for me, observed in a 1985 discussion paper that "population growth [has] a positive effect on economic growth." And other demographers have predicted that a declining Canadian workforce could be too small to support the country's social programs by the early years of the next century. And in Quebec, where the birthrate has fallen below the national average, the even more pressing need for immigration presents a particular problem for those provincial authorities whose immigrants prefer to learn English (page 22).

Needle. Ottawa has in fact gradually increased immigration quotas. Compared with a low in this decade of 84,000 in 1985, Canada last year accepted 160,143. The Turner government has expanded categories for skilled foreigners (page 18) and the York University's living Alaska, a specialist in Canadian immigration.



61-year-old, now retired

history, noted that Canada needs to take in roughly one per cent of its existing population in new immigrants each year—the figure for 1986 would be about 365,000 people—simply to maintain current population levels.

Among detractors from the ideal of a multicultural Canada, the solution lies in attracting more settlers from the country's traditional European sources of immigrants. In Vancouver, the two-year-old British-European Immigration Ass'n Foundation has organized public meetings to promote that goal. And the conservative right-wing agenda also includes curbing mass immigration from non-white countries, like India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. While "we are bringing immigrants to Third World cultures. We should bring them to First World and Canada," says Koenig.

Needle: Some observers say that one pool of skilled European workers remains untapped by Canada. Until recently, exceptions from the Canadian regions of the former Bloc were warmly received in the West—150,000 Eastern European refugees live in West Germany today. But, with increasing problems in some Eastern Bloc countries, the welcome has begun to fade in the face of mounting police pressure. West German immigrants are anxious to report Eastern Bloc refugees if they encounter communist authorities—and deport them. New Toronto immigration lawyer Richard Borrelli, of Patch遁境, says that Canada should open its doors to those Eastern Europeans persecuted in Germany.

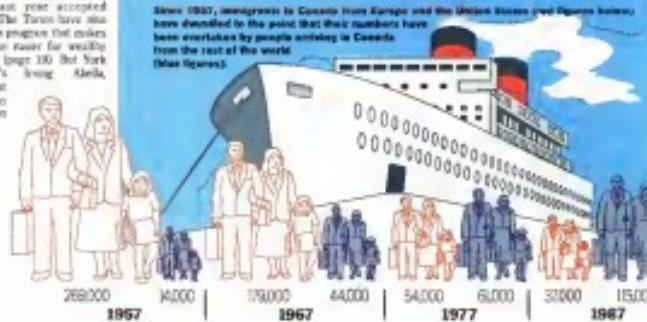
"We need workers," Borrelli said bluntly. Still, even if all 150,000 Eastern Europeans in West Germany moved to Canada, the numbers would be less than Ottawa's immigration target for this year of 180,000 people forecast. The experts say that the reality confronting Canada is clear: the issue will increasingly be seen in colors other than white. And it will be left to Ottawa to sustain any hope for equitable immigration. The constitutional amendment is already under way. Last year Parliament passed a new Canadian Multiculturalism Act that eliminated in law "the freedoms of all members of Canadian society to preserve and share their cultural heritage." Legislation now before Parliament would create a separate and more powerful department of multiculturalism and citizenship. Daniel Notтель, associate parliamentary secretary to multiculturalism, disclosed. "We are bringing Canadians to Third World cultures. We should bring them to First World and Canada," he said.

And despite the evidence of polls, there are signs that some Canadians are coming to terms with the reality of a multicultural society. "Once you start talking about settlers with immigrants and refugees," says Ann Watson, born in France to American parents, and a landed immigrant in Canada since 1963, "you find they laugh and cry for some as we do." When, now executive director of the Calgary Catholic Immigration Society, added, "There are tremendous signs of appreciation of the role immigrants play in the community." Such statements may be rare, but they provide a welcome argument for hope.

PETER KOFFELIEM and SHAFNAH SHARIFF in Vancouver; MAUREEN AROSANIAN in Mississauga, ANN BALMADIE in Toronto and CLIVE ALLEN in Halifax

NEW FACES IN THE QUEUE

Since 1983, immigrants to Canada from Europe and the United States (red figures below) have doubled in the point that their numbers have been overtaken by people arriving in Canada from the rest of the world (blue figures). (See figures)



COOLING THE WELCOME

A TIGHTER LAW RESTRICTS REFUGEES

Some say that the specific burns on his upper right arm and a 12-in scar on his right side are proof that he will be in danger if he returned to his native Belarus. Speaking in broken English, the 44-year-old Belarusian said that he fled from Lithuania in July 1987, after being paid and tortured by Lithuanian Christian militia. "I came here because I had heard that Canada was a land of freedom," says Semen, who added that his full story cannot be published to avoid political reprisals. Again he spoke in code, which still brings in Belarus. Two years after his arrival, however, Semen still does not know whether Canada will accept him as a refugee. He now shares a four-room house with a sibling in Ottawa, and he is taking a course in computer programming. "I go to school every morning," he said and left. "But by the afternoon I have forgotten everything because I am so worried about what will happen to me and to my wife."

Now For Semen and for thousands of other immigrants now in Canada, the uncertainty may soon come to an end. Later this month, immigration officials will begin hearings to decide the fate of an estimated 124,000 people who claim refugee status before Jan. 1. Government spokesman said that it will likely take two years to clear the backlog, but that only about one-half of the claimants will actually be deported. And that future is even brighter for refugee claimants who have turned to Canada. In June, a new screening system introduced in 1985 that has reduced to a matter of weeks or months the time required for the government to decide whether to approve applications for refugee status. Previously, such cases could wait as long as three years.

"It is still too early to judge the impact of Canada's new legislation, but as far as we have been formally impressed by the results," said Judith Koenig, an information officer at the



Turkish protesters in Ottawa. Where are they to go now?

headquarters of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Geneva. "Canada's record in dealing with refugees is clearly remarkable."

Speed: Immigrant lawyers and human rights groups in Canada are not nearly so sanguine in their assessment of the new legislation, but virtually all of them agree that the new process does represent a significant improvement. Previously, everyone who believed Canada had asked for refugee status was advised to renounce while his claim was under review—a tortuous process that often dragged on for years and involved as many as seven different stages of hearing and appeal. The new

refugee determination system is simpler and faster, involving no more than three stages. "The speed of the process is certainly one of the things we are happy about," said Margaret Thirl-Trostel, executive director of the Canadian Council for Refugees. "The refugees can calm down and sleep easily at night."

Loss: For Ottawa, the chief advantage of the new system is that it allows officials to screen out false refugee claimants at the border. Back in April, an applicant has to appear before a two-member panel that has the power to order him deported. Since then, deportation to Canada after 72 hours if it decides that his claim is not credible. By June 30, 8,500 people had applied for refugee status in Canada this year, 466 earlier withdraw their claims or were rejected after initial hearing, and of those, 185 were deported. "The message has gone out that there are lots of Canadian governments," said Raphael Mordechai, the federal government's director-general of refugee affairs. Officials now estimate that only about 15,000 people will seek refugee status in Canada this year, compared with more than 35,000 in 1985. As current rates, however, up to 90 per cent of the new claimants will be allowed to settle in Canada.

Despite that, church groups and other human rights organizations complain that claimants who are turning away after a preliminary hearing have only a limited right of appeal. The new system denies them to take their cases to the Federal Court of Canada, but the court does not entertain new evidence, and it is concerned only with legal issues. Declared Edna Morris, co-coordinator of Toronto's Refugee Information Centre: "The idea of a quick hearing is fine and well, but it ignores the fact that refugees tend to be poor and vulnerable. They are really afraid of telling their stories to the first person they meet or the only person that fact, lawyers for the Canadian



Ondrej in Toronto office, switching roles to the immigration process

Control of Churches have launched a court action to overturn sections of the changes because they say that they violate the Federal Charter of Rights and Freedoms by failing to protect the "charter rights" of nearly one million Canadian First Nations people who are later-day Christian converts for Refugees. "There are no standards for an adequate refugee process. Without it, the system is just like legalized racism."

"There is something deeply wrong with the system when people who are denied refugee status can be deported without a second chance," said Peter Dixon, a Jesuit newcomer.

AN INQUISITOR BECOMES AN ALLY

Guidi took another up. James O'neill, 41, was among the longest of India's exiles in the hope "no one would re-engage in Canada." As a senior immigration officer of the federal department of employment and immigration based in Toronto, O'neill spent his days examining refugee claims to establish whether those stories of persecution at home were true—and their claim as sanctuary in Canada valid. Those who failed to answer O'neill's questions probably could have deportation. Then, on May 12, O'neill switched sides and became a sponsored immigrant himself. Now 26, O'neill has learned, O'neill embraced shorter working hours, a considerably larger paycheque—he says that he may make \$65,000 that year—and a chance of what would be more grants. "Our clients sit, 'How can I stay?' and O'neill says, 'We show them all the long-

[View Details](#)

hives. That's the name of the game."

The centre has attracted a growing number of professionals. Quantitative studies that two dozen colleagues have left the International Service at the past three years to become private consultants to Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal. At the same time, the number of lawyers specializing in management or corporate law reached 350 this year, compared with 300 in 1981. The lawyers for management consultants—who numbered about half a dozen at the beginning of the decade—now overflow two

co-counsel of the Toronto-based Right of Asylum immigration lawyer Richard Heyman of Toronto's "big business."

Certainly, it is lucrative business. Windfall Canadian remands regularly pay lawyers to represent detainees between \$1,500 and \$4,000 to shepherd their claim through the complexities of formal examinations and hearings that lead to refugee or law-abiding status. The legal aid for handling a claim under the special immigration program for wealthy detainees can cost nearly \$30,000.

But the potentially high fees, together with

in absence of regulations, for constituents, have led to chaos. In January, a Toronto district court fined Jose Baez, 90, of Toronto, \$50,000 for 10 breaches of the Immigration Act after evidence showed that he had concealed Forta's name and address as well as erroneous ringtone and email accounts. Toronto lawyer Michael Blaikie faces a disciplinary hearing before the Law Society of Upper Canada on accusations with tactics he used to help wealthy Hong Kong businessmen acquire

Last December, Gordon Porewater, the newly named head of the Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board, proposed to regulate or license consultants who appeared before the new agency. But last week, Porewater said that federal officials believe that the role of immigration consultants lies outside Ottawa's jurisdiction. Still, he said: "Something has to be done. There are no standards now."

第14章 算法设计

THE MONEYED CLASS

RICH IMMIGRANTS JUMP THE QUEUE

After four years spent studying economics at the University of Saskatchewan in Regina, Steve Wong returned to his native Hong Kong in 1984, saying that he fully intended to come back to Canada. The census, 1991—the point that the British colony is to be renamed as China—had Wong back with "I hope thinking that things were not stable in Hong Kong," he says. "I came to work in Canada in 1986, citing the lower real estate values that apply to immigrants with money to invest." The following year, using \$100,000 borrowed from his father, Wong set up Acme Industrial Co., in Richmond, B.C., to make toys. The young entrepreneur promptly received his tax. Since 1988, his company has grown slowly—it now has three employees and had sales of about \$360,000 last year. Wong, 27, plans to move to become eligible for the visa when he becomes eligible on July 10. He adds: "I would not go back, Canada is my home."

Entrepren: It was to encourage more settlers like Simon Wong that the federal government in 1966 expanded a program, first established at 1957 by the Liberals, that releases immigration requirements for the business class. For wealthy foreigners, the program offers the opportunity to immigrate if long spells of apprenticeship or training are not available. In 1986, just 543 immigrants entered Canada as entrepreneurs. Since then, the number of invited immigrants entering Canada under the business classification has increased to 14,776 last year—9.3 per cent of total immigrants.

Despite the program's popularity, federal officials acknowledge that they have no way of knowing how many business immigrants have kept the commitments that they made before entering Canada. At the same time, the number of people waiting to be processed through other immigration channels has increased. Now, critics claim that the policy has failed to deliver clear economic benefits, while discriminating against many potential immigrants who are not wealthy. Sen. Dan Illing, an immigration critic, "We don't need it in all areas. What holds the country in work, not money."

Still, potential immigrants with money are allowed to bypass some of the hurdles because of the complexity of the business venture they propose.

meet immigration requirements, but they are assessed under a relaxed set of criteria. Self-employed applicants must also convince immigration officials that their business will add to Canada's cultural or economic life. People applying as entrepreneurs have to prove that they have been successful in business and undertake to set up or acquire a Canadian operation that will provide a job for at least one

A medium shot of a man from the waist up. He is wearing a dark suit jacket over a white shirt and a patterned tie. He has short, dark hair and is looking directly at the camera with a slight smile. The background is out of focus, showing what appears to be a beach or coastal area with some foliage.

1

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Canadian within two years of their arrival. In 1988, the Conservatives introduced a third category, allowing immigrants to qualify as "residents" if they had a personal net worth of at least \$360,000 and promised to invest a minimum of \$35,000 in a specified region of the country—usually any province except Ontario, Quebec, Alberta or British Columbia—for it least three years.

John: The economic benefits are still unclear. Last year, 4,437 visas were issued to business immigrants, most of whom applied as entrepreneurs and came from Hong Kong, Taiwan, Britain and the United States. Collectively, their total worth was \$3.37 billion. And,

government estimated that they would create as many as 14,781 jobs in Canada during the next three years.

But federal officials say that those numbers are based on the agency's promises, and that, at this point, there has been no way of knowing whether the undertakings were honored. Said Kenneth McDonald, director of the Bureau's management division: "Visits are given based on intent, but the monitoring system was incomplete." The new structure was established last January to develop a system to monitor business managers, but officials say that it will not be in operation until the fall of this year.

Magic. Meanwhile, officials say that they brought many applications for fall into their pipeline. For one thing, after an investor enters the country, there is nothing to prevent him from moving from the region raised in his application to a more prosperous area. And government officials can do little to issue warnings to carry out their understandings. Sen Andre Iannini, federal income general of immigration: "It's very difficult to show how someone has done nothing. We're not here very long."

Despite that, no delegates say that the benefits of business migration outweigh its risks. Maxine's lawyer Robert Bannister, national president of the Hong Kong-Canada Business Association, for one, says that in Quebec the program does not need strict monitoring because investors are required to place their money in the hands of a recognized Canadian securities dealer. Still he notes, "It's a clever way of capturing

ing it without bogging down the system." There is, however, open criticism of the law, led by Sergio Marchi, Liberal immigration critic: "My concern is that this policy is undermining other types of immigration." And the NDP's leap point of its skyrocketing real estate prices in Toronto and Vancouver caused, he said, by high demand created by rich immigrants. As a result more and more citizens look to Canada as a refuge.

THERESA TEDESCO is Ottawa with
MAPPLESHAW&TEDESCO and
is a member of the Canadian Bar Association.

A COOL, STEADY HAND

MCDougall IS CONTAINING THE STORM

It took newly named Minister of Employment and Immigration Barbara McDougall less than a week to put her distinctive signature on her new role. On April 4, 1989, four days after she was sworn in, a singing band of about 200 Turks sang along as Sipan marched from Montreal to Ottawa. The group planned to confront McDougall at Parliament Hill to protest a federal plan to deport Turks living in Canada illegally but instead of awaiting their meeting in Ottawa, McDougall attended the rally at the Canadian Museum of Civilization, where 30 thousand of the capital's 40,000 Turkish immigrants had gathered.

In Ottawa, McDougall was named to Trudeau's first cabinet, winning praise as junior finance minister for her role heading the college of Alberta, Manitoba and Canadian Commercial banks. In 1990, she took on responsibility after, women's issues and privatization. Although most Tories complained about McDougall's policies, she was seen as a moderate who had proposed the same: "We must move everyone in the same," McDougall told the Turks. Back in Ottawa, as advancing Liberal MP gradually descended, McDougall's down as a "fifth-best move." She completely renounced the position. With the gesture, the minister also added to the credulity that have propelled her to the top ranks of the Tory cabinet.

Inside: Indeed, four years after her first election in the atheist Toronto riding of St Paul, McDougall may well be the most powerful woman in Ottawa. She leapt into her spectacular career, after the 1984 election, as the junior cabinet job of minister of state for fitness. Thus did the half-assured, under-second-ranked cabinet jobs before she obtained her present portfolio. Her performance was acknowledged during a robust shuffle in January. At that time, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney kept McDougall an employed and energetic minister with responsibility for the status of women. She used her to reform key government ministries. "She has always been sold," says Merry Neve, a veteran Conservative lawmaker based in Ottawa. "But it's only recently that the bar between us and higher. Now, the attractive and articulate McDougall, 41, is already being spoken of as a potential successor to Mulroney. Said former trade minister Pierre Gosselin, for one: "If she wants it, she could probably be the first woman prime minister."

Raised in Toronto by a widowed mother, McDougall was briefly a business journalist before becoming a financial analyst in Vancouver in 1964. She separated from her husband at 1673 and lived briefly in Edmonton before returning to Toronto. There, she became a vice-president of the brokerage house Donman Securities-Ameri Ltd. and quickly developed a reputation as a fearless political advocate for former Toronto mayor and later Tory cabinet minister David Crombie. "She was

always ready to knock on doors," said Frederic Clark, director of Ontario operations for the Conservatives. When she ran herself in 1984, McDougall could call on a network of supporters, including wealthy Toronto financier Hal Jackson.

In Ottawa, McDougall was named to Trudeau's first cabinet, winning praise as junior finance minister for her role heading the college of Alberta, Manitoba and Canadian Commercial banks. In 1990, she took on responsibility after, women's issues and privatization. Although most Tories complained about



McDougall's credentials that have propelled her to the top rank of the cabinet

the slow pace of Crown corporation self-help approved by McDougall, those who did take place, notably the role of Canadian Lot to Bankster Inc. of Montreal, proceeded.

In her current role, McDougall has April 10, 1990, increasing changes to the workplace insurance system.

Since McDougall's cabinet assignments have so far revealed little of her personal agenda, many women's groups, last spring, also outraged members of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women by refusing to attend her annual general meeting in Ottawa. Instead, Judith Allen, an executive member of the National Association of Women, who means like a hawk, "With her own party, however, McDougall has support from progressive elements and from a cadre of ambitious and intensely loyal Conservatives, many of whom, wanna

buncher than her were family approach to fed names. McDougall's political predecessor, a Canadian of Irish extraction, was an avowed Conservative and a devout non-Catholic. That, she said, is "the kind of thing that society should be ashamed of."

Still, McDougall's cabinet assignments have so far revealed little of her personal agenda. Many who have done strong personal recruitment, she has had only mixed success in advancing causes that she supports. McDougall's passionate defense of abortion rights won grudging praise from many Romans. But she was unable to influence then-Health Minister Jake Epp to strengthen his 1987 proposal for a national day care system. With her recent rise to stature, McDougall can expect to be listened to more closely in the future.

MARCI CLARK © Ottawa

"Before I bought my fridge, I made sure it was full of energy saving features."



"You see, every major appliance, from your refrigerator to your dryer has what's called a 'second price tag.' That's the amount you'll end up paying in energy costs, so it pays to be a little careful. Those energy costs can add up to thousands of dollars over the lifetime of the appliance."

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Heng Truong with her children riding a bicycle in her gymnasium started the news

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A BOAT GIRL GROWS UP

A VIETNAMESE EDUCATES COLDWATER

Even after 10 years, there are memo-
ries that make Heng Truong
wince. Among them is the rebilid-
ing of one of the first meetings in her
new home in Coldwater, an Ontario town of
1,000 in the banks of River of the same name,
not far from Orillia. The location was to a
group of refugees had donated a bicycle in
hopes of what she would have done in her
native Saigon. The group was not what she
expected. "I think they were a little disad-
usted," she recalls with a sigh. "I mean,
we were," agreed Jane Wallace, a Midfield
resident of Coldwater.

The part wasn't accounted for in
a 20-year-old girl riding away on a bicycle in her pyjamas.

The young woman was part of the wave of Southeast Asian
Boat People who landed hives in Canada.

She is now a mother and a budding entre-
preneur. And the lesson that opened its arms to

her is no longer quite so surprised by peculiar
foreign habits and customs. As Wallace, one of a
group of four Coldwater families who sponsored
Heng and two of her young sons,
remained. "It was very good for the community here. It really broadened my hori-
zon in a positive way; you know contact with
people of other races is not something that
happens every day."

Pat For Lang, it was a contact that might
have occurred at Prime Minister Joe
Clark's newly elected Conservative govern-
ment had not encouraged it to help the Boat
People in 1979. Most of them, like Heng, were
ethnic Chinese who had fled from Vietnam
after the fall of Saigon in 1975. Clark's adminis-
tration encouraged private-sector voluntary
such pledges that individuals and church
groups agreed to support, up to a total of

90,000—in the end, 60,000.
Boat People landed in Canada
by the end of 1982. The pro-
gram led four Coldwater families,
with the aid of United
Church minister Rev. John
Allcock, to form a sponsoring
group. They notified Ottawa
that they were prepared to
sponsor a Vietnamese family
specifying that they would
take individuals with a low
poverty who might need other
assistance in addition
to Canada.

That's Heng with the
children. She is 30, married
with no children of her own.
She speaks with a heavy
accent, with a mix of English
or French and not particularly
well educated. In Vietnam,
she had helped her sister
make a local oil used in
the making of Cholon, the
famous Chinese ghetto in
the heart of Saigon. What is
more, she had a hair care bar
two rooms—Ong Vi
Truong, 6, and his brother
Mang, 15. All three had spent
more than a year in a Malay-
sian refugee camp on Pulau Bidong, a tiny
island in the Gulf of Thailand, with 50,000
other refugees.

They had reached the camp after spending
six days at sea on a 33-foot wooden boat
equipped with 500 Vietnamese fishing lines from
their homeland. The trip, like that experienced
by most of the Boat People, had been dangerous.
The pirates attacked the boat on five
separate occasions. Although Heng was not
physically abused by the attacks, they robbed
her of all the valuables she had been carrying—
including jewelry and \$3,000 in U.S. currency
that she had stashed in the sacrum of her blouse.
Said Heng, "I was devastated. I didn't
know what I was going to do or where I was
going to go, and on top of everything else, had
the two boys to look after."

It was while she was still languishing in
Malaysia that this, in the form of the Coldwater
sponsors, intervened. The four principal fami-
lies around Heng decided to care for
Heng and the boys for a year, and she paid
them \$1,000 a month. This was to be a trial period.
Afterwards, she could stay in a room for \$1,000 a
month and worked at refurbishing the house.
"It was a real community effort," said Harold
Wood, one of the four main sponsors. Added
Lang, "I had not even applied to go to Canada. I
knew nothing about this country. I did not know
the language. I did not know my sponsors. I did
not know where I was going. I was scared, very
scared." Said Wood, who met Heng and the
two boys when they arrived from Borneo—laptop
"I think she was terrified."

The first year, however, and it was re-
placed by a quality that some Coldwater resi-
dents found almost too much. "She worked
awfully hard," said Wood's wife, Linda, herself a



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marines, refugees from Yugoslavia. "These were moments when I was worried that she might be trying to do too much," Hung says while holding down two jobs, working 12 hours a day at a Chinese florist and at a local nursing home.

At the same time, she was looking after her two boys, who were enrolled in Catholic schools, as well as finding the time to attend her own English-language courses in Orillia, 25 km away. In her class, she met Du Truong, another Vietnamese refugee who had arrived in Canada a week after she had. Two years later, they were married.

Accepted. The wedding won a legal assist in Orillia, providing both an illustration of how complicated the local people had accepted Hung and how accommodated she had become to her new home. She was invited to the United Church. For the ceremony she wore a traditional Muong white gown. After the ceremony, she changed into traditional Chinese red to dress. As Walker marveled, "It was wonderful, a celebration of everything good about Canada and China."

Evenly the couple welcomed modest prosperity. Hung continued to work and her husband found a job at a Catholic fleet maintenance plant, perhaps bags. They soon took over the mortician's premises for the baptizing that their sponsor had bought, eventually purchasing the house. They also had three children. Said Hung, "I got married, and every year after that I produced a baby."

The children did not show her pace. Five



Vietnamese Boat People in Hong Kong—Canada acted

with Du's brother in opening a small block of furnished apartments. And after his arrival, Hung and a Chinese friend, an immigrant from Hong Kong, will open a snack bar in Orillia. Said Hung: "We're calling it 'Gone.' It's magic, like the magic that brought me here."

Canada has also been kind to the two young boys who accompanied Hung. Ming, the oldest, is now married and living in Toronto. Ong, her namesake with Hung, whose son looks like himself and basketball trophies decorate the living room in the family's home. He is scheduled to graduate from the Oshawa Technical College and Vocational Institute next year, after which he hopes to study fashion design at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute in Toronto. He has no regrets about the move to this country, even though he does not recall much about the trials he underwent to arrive here. "All I can remember is that I was scared all of the time," he said.

Bilingual. Hung's original sponsors are clearly delighted with her success. Said Walker, "We certainly got a wonderful family, and they have done amazingly well. At the moment, I wouldn't even think those who were directly involved in bringing Hung to Canada say that they don't see any of the process could ever be repeated," added Wood. "I doubt whether it would be in case now that the whole climate here has changed." Said his wife, Hung: "I don't think Canadians are any less generous than they used to be. But they are certainly much more enlightened now about the whole issue of immigration."

BARRY GAME in Orillia

of 500 days, in May alone, 9,200 overlanders arrived, more than in the entire period from 1984 to 1987. This arrival has been gravely undermine accommodate; some have been confined in existing ferry boats, in overcrowded factories and in tent areas beside airports. Others live in stripped-down containers. The head of the overlanders' movement says he passed on to Tu Anh Chan, a stand-off between the rock and scrub 20 km southwest of the colony's main island. Most of these boat forces separated. Said Michael Bacque, Hong Kong's refugee co-ordinator: "At the present rate of arrivals, we need another new camp every 10 days."

Meanwhile the number of refugees recently resettled has declined: last year, the year Autoworks matched 37,480 refugees in 1986, but only 2,172 last year. Officials say that they expect the figure to increase this year, as a result of greater international co-operation, to about 6,000. Canada will accept the highest number—about 1,800. For the others, the future is hazy.

Hong Kong appears to be the destination favored by most. The British Crown colony, which absorbed 25,000 Boat People at the beginning of the year, is now home to almost 47,000. They have been arriving at the rate

B.C.

QUEBEC'S CHALLENGE

THE IMMIGRANTS WHO SHUN FRENCH

Like many of the newcomers who have been settling in Montreal lately, Marc Godet, 33, lives a life of linguistic confusion. Godet, a university-trained civil engineer, came to Canada in October, 1988, fleeing his refuge from political strife at home. Nowhere. Currently unemployed and waiting for that class to be judged by immigration officials, Godet speaks French at a language level paid for by the federal government. At home, in the three-room apartment he shares with his fellow Nicaraguans, the language is Spanish. But neither speaks nor French fluently, so Godet has hoped for the former. "I have always wanted to be part of the global English-language culture," he explained to *Time*. But, Godet added, "I would like to stay in Montreal, and so do they [most Latin Americans]."

Thrifty. Among many free-expatriate Quebecers, the language of immigrants like Godet has become even more conservative than the language of the province's historic anglophone minority. Indeed, "allophones"—who means "other" in Greek—the non-French, non-English-speaking immigrants have thrown an unpredictable new element into Quebec's volatile linguistic politics. In fact, some experts say that allophones pose the greatest threat to Quebec's survival as a French-speaking society. The recent 60 per cent of new arrivals last year did not speak French, and 50 per cent of those are from English-speaking countries.

"They are learning French like we used to speak Latin," said Daniel Laboche, a demographer at Gauthier's International cultural and social research institute. "The school is one of the primary ways of passing their tradition onto the English-speaking North American continent."

The dilemma for Quebec results from the province's declining birthrate. Once the highest in the region, its birth rate has fallen to a record low of 1.4 babies per woman—and 5.7 below the average of French-speaking immigrants has dropped to 8.5 million. For Quebec's political future, the consequence is bleak. Is native English-speaking? Can Quebecers keep up with the rest of North America? Will they be able to compete in the world market?

proportion of the Canadian population in order to maintain its clout. Said Laboche, "Quebec's political power is declining in Canada—it is trying to restrain the drift of people before people realize it is running out of steam."

Brute. In response to the declining birthrate, the Quebec government has instituted parental bonuses of up to \$3,000 per child. But it has also endorsed a bold increase in immigration, up to 32,000 newcomers in 1989 from 25,429 in 1986. Officials say that they hope to

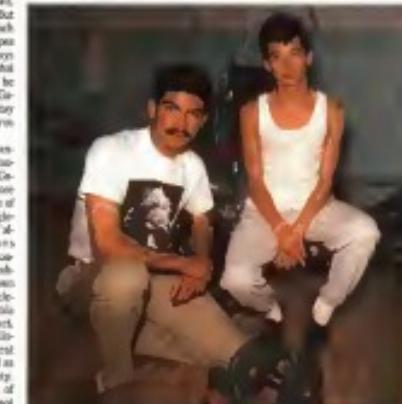
draw from immigrant families are required to be educated in French. But such policies have produced mixed results—and often resentment. At high schools in Montreal, there have been several incidents in which administrators have punished refugee students for speaking their native languages or English outside classrooms. Said Guillermo Hernandez, a 16-year-old Salvadoran who came to Montreal two years ago, "I don't go to school no more. Even in the special classes for immigrants, the teachers speak to you like you already know French."

Still, one apparent solution to arrest larger numbers of francophone immigrants—might only aggravate social tensions, suggested Jean-Augustin, president of the Montreal Coalition for Refugees and Asylum Seekers. "There are lots of sets of prospective francophone immigrants, but they are not all alike. That is something Quebec has to face. Indeed, racial violence between native Quebecers and Black immigrants—the second-largest group of immigrants from the province next to people from France—has already flared at schools with large numbers of Haitian students."

Racially. For her part, Quebec's prime cultural commentator, Violaine Tremblay, told *Time*, "I believe that Quebec's future lies in the integration of the Black community. They are learning French like we used to speak Latin." And Laboche noted that a demographer at Gauthier's International cultural and social research institute, "The school is one of the primary ways of passing their tradition onto the English-speaking North American continent."

The dilemma for Quebec results from the province's declining birthrate. Once the highest in the region, its birth rate has fallen to a record low of 1.4 babies per woman—and 5.7 below the average of French-speaking immigrants has dropped to 8.5 million. For Quebec's political future, the consequence is bleak. Is native English-speaking? Can Quebecers keep up with the rest of North America? Will they be able to compete in the world market?

DAN BURKE in Montreal



Godet (left), Bermudian hostility, a divisive and a valued resource

get 48,000 immigrants annually by 1990.

But only 30 per cent of last year's arrivals spoke French. And Laboche noted that since Quebec's birthrate stays low, native Quebec francophones will cease to be the majority in the province by 2030. The蒙特利尔出生率低落，法语使用者将逐渐失去优势，到2030年，法语使用者将不再成为多数。

"The challenge is the everyone is forced to live together. If that doesn't happen, we are all in trouble."

But some Quebecers say that the challenge is even greater than that. Declining demographic Marc Tremblay, also with the leftist mission, "If people want the francophone culture to survive, they better start having more children." If they do not, then there will clearly be even more immigrants, like Godet, rather than to pass on the water, North American culture that speaks English.

DAN BURKE in Montreal

THE EXODUS CONTINUES

When they first began to wash ashore in history could repeat around the coasts of the South China Sea, they seemed to constitute a temporary phenomenon. But 14 years later, the Vietnamese refugees have become known as the Boat People, and the canals in continuing. The flow, in fact, after slowing during the middle years of the decade, has again become a flood. At the end of last year, there were 61,000 Boat People scattered around refugee camps in Southeast Asia. There are more now—perhaps as many as 100,000—in dislocated Vietnamese camps in Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia. Some 20,000 have again begun to flee their country in recent months.

Hong Kong appears to be the destination favored by most. The British Crown colony, which absorbed 25,000 Boat People at the beginning of the year, is now home to almost 47,000. They have been arriving at the rate



Street scene in the eastern city of Tianjin after the crackdown, a current of danger underneath the veneer of calm

WORLD

NEW BATTLE LINES

China's public outcry No. 1 emerged from hiding last week with defiant words for the country's hard-line leaders. In a dramatic life-or-death ultimatum released in Hong Kong, Wang Kezi, the 32-year-old student leader who went underground after soldiers crushed the pro-democracy movement in Beijing on June 4, branded China's rulers "a band of lewd, reactionary warlords." Looking pale and drawn at the videotape, Wang—now one of more than a dozen dissident students and intellectuals who evaded a massive manhunt and escaped China—choked back tears as he recalled the terror in Beijing's Tiansanmen Square. "We were so peaceful, we were so naive," he said of his fellow demonstrators, as many as 3,000 of whom have been killed. And now, the bitterness and remorse of those who fled

CHINA'S HARD-LINERS SOLIDIFY CONTROL, BUT ESCAPED DISSIDENTS VOW TO CONTINUE THEIR STRUGGLE

In such an instant. He added: "The lives of those dissidents and countrymen who died for democracy, for freedom and for our beautiful motherland have melted into ours. We must focus our will and continue the great

proletarian democratic movement to the end."

According to Hong Kong sources, Wang and other escaped dissidents were placing themselves in the center of a pro-democracy movement in the West and inciting their supporters to a new uprising in June 4—Independence Day in the United States. But while Western news media focused on Wang's last stand and Western governments—including Canada—unveiled further sanctions against Beijing, Chen's newspapers gave front-page coverage to an insulting speech by the country's prominent leader, 84-year-old Deng Xiaoping. The *Joint 9* address, published for the first time on June 28, defended the army's crackdown on the pro-democracy movement, which, it charged, was "counterrevolutionary rebellion." The release of the speech came just five days after a formal breakup of China's leadership that left hard-liners firmly in control.

Meanwhile, Chinese leaders warned of a purge of liberals at all levels of the 47-million-member Communist party. And following the defection to Western countries of about 28 Chinese diplomats and embassy staff since the Tiananmen massacre, Beijing recalled ambassadors from around the world for a July 7 meeting. Send one Western diplomat of Chen's leadership? They are sparing no effort to show that the country is united behind the crackdown.¹

On June 24, the Communist party's Central Committee officially disbanded informer General Secretary Zhao Ziyang—who had opposed the use of force in Tiansanmen Square—and replaced him with conservative Shanghai party chief Jiang Zemin. In his first public speech since his appointment, Jiang, 62, said last week that harsh measures would be used only against "a very small number of bad people." He added, however, that most pro-democracy student protesters would have to undergo political re-education.

But London-based human rights group Amnesty International issued a statement saying

Canada: "We want to make clear that it will not be business as usual," Clark said. At the same time, he added, "We must try to avoid measures that would push China toward isolation."²

In Washington, the House of Representatives narrowly approved legislation to impose tougher sanctions on China. In part, the legislation would require President George Bush—who has already cut off arms sales and high-level diplomatic contacts with Beijing—to sign off on any support for Chinese trade and development and halt exports of nuclear equipment that can be used for military purposes. Arguing that the meeting members were unequal, Secretary of State James Baker and that the administration doesn't support the House's bill, Rep. New York Democratic Representative Stephen Solaro, who helped draft the bill, said that it stirred a "certain concern" because the proposals of those who would sever relations with Beijing and perhaps even "factual" was an inaccurate account and we don't see the step of Deng Xiaoping and perhaps drive the Chinese into the arms of the Soviet Union."

Apparently unnerved by the increasing international pressure, the shrewd overseer of China's legislature endorsed the Communist party's suppression of dissent as "legal, correct and necessary." As well, officials strive to convince critics that life has returned to normal in China. The foreign ministry invited diplomats to a watercolor exhibition in Beijing—although few attended. And while Tiansanmen Square remains off limits to foreigners, two adjacent parks and the balcony of the Gate of Heavenly Peace reopened to the public on July 1, the 66th anniversary of the Chinese Communist party.

Still, many observers detected a current of anger beneath the veneer of calm. Morale has remained a factor, with indications that it will be tested. In Beijing, bursts of unexplained gunfire could be heard at night; soldiers guarded major intersections. Moreover, the young activists took a potentially ominous turn with a mysterious kidnapping of a prominent transsexual activist who helped劫走 24 people. Although there was a brief lull between the explosion and Chen's political turnabout, many analysts claimed that the move was an act of sabotage. Said one Western diplomat: "Whether or not this was caused by underground sympathizers of the democracy movement, it provides a clear signal for yet another round of the struggle." For pro-democracy sympathizers both in and outside China, these painful trials are becoming commonplace occurrences.

ANDREW BILBOY AND NELLISSE FORBES-PIERRE in Beijing, WILLIAM LOWMYER in Washington and THERESA TERESIO in Ottawa



Jiang (left); Wang: 'We were so peaceful, so naive'

World Notes

SURPRISE IN POLAND

Interior minister Gen. Czeslaw Kiszka emerged as a draft-runner for the Polish presidency after Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski—who has ruled Poland since 1982—announced suddenly that he would stand as a candidate for the new post.

A GREEK SOLUTION

Greece's Communists and conservative parties joined forces to form a government, ending a two-week political crisis. The old enemies joined for a single objective: to fight immediately and peacefully restoration of the outgoing Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, 70, who are accused of involvement in a massive financial scandal.

MILITARY COUP IN SUDAN

Sudanese troops overthrew the government of Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi after months of political and economic turmoil. A little-known officer, Brig. Gen. Hassan Alawad al-Bishi, announced a state of emergency and said that he would be appointed head of state.

PROTECTING THE FLAG

President George Bush and at least 39 senators of Congress made emotional appeals for a constitutional amendment that would prevent desecration of the American flag. The controversy followed a Supreme Court ruling that banning the flag in protest is protected by constitutional freedoms of free speech.

IRISH CRISIS

Ireland was plunged into a political crisis when parliament refused to elect Charles Haughey to his fourth term as prime minister, even though his party was the most seats—but still a majority—in a June 15 national election.

CUBA'S SCANDAL

Cuban President Fidel Castro dismissed his interior minister, Gen. Jose Abello, after several of his subordinates defected with help from Colombia's Medellin drug cartel to settle in the United States. Army Gen. Arnaldo Ochoa Hernandez, who has confessed to drug trafficking, faces possible execution.

DRIFT AT A SPOT

Class Model Student—a U.S. army intelligence specialist who defected to the Soviet Union in 1988, adopted the name Michael Yevgenyevich Oliyan and became a senior KGB spy—committed suicide at the age of 38, according to a Soviet defense ministry newspaper.

"Couldn't make Jamaica this year, so we bought Gold instead."



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE
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Subsidized housing in Island Park, N.Y.; some homes went to the well-connected

THE UNITED STATES

The price of influence

Congress investigates a housing scandal

Outside, it was another stiflingly humid Washington day. And inside the second-floor hearing room last week, the temperature rose steadily as eight congressmen—members of the House employment and housing subcommittee—testily accused the witness of illegal influence peddling. Frederick Bush, no relation but a former chief of staff for then-Vice-President George Bush, struggled to fight the charge that his small lobbying firm had traded on his political contacts for its clients from the department of housing and urban development (HUD) in the mid-1980s. "This is a case of raising as much political influence," declared Representative Barney Frank, a Massachusetts Democrat. It is also a case of enormous proportion: Frederick Bush was one of many prominent Republicans accused in recent weeks of abusing their influence as they lobbied for aid to low-income Americans but, during the eight-year Reagan administration, was easily used as a political crutch for the well-connected. And as congressional hearings proceed, the HUD affair has developed into a serious embarrassment for the Republican and moderate wing of the government corruption in soundly-planned Washington.

The HUD controversy is a result of human greed and government mismanagement. It is unfolding not only at the congressional inquiry, but also as a Justice Department investigation into where millions of HUD dollars—some sources say as much as \$180 million—were spent. And it involves such legitimate Republicans as former attorney secretary Paula Watt and such previously obscure figures as Michael Harrel, a disgruntled ex-con who earned the nickname "Ratso" after admitting to stealing millions in department funds and giving them to the poor. But the key character is Samuel Pierce, 68, the HUD secretary during the Reagan years and the only Black member of the former president's cabinet.

Pierce knows his "Black Sam" for having an exceedingly low profile—Reagan himself once mistakenly addressed him as "Mr. May." Pierce, by all accounts, paid little attention to the scandal brewing around him. He has no office, he has lost the blame on members of his staff. Tom Lester, a California Democrat who chairs the congressional investigating the scandal, has been quoted as saying Pierce to "the Maytag repairman" trying to fix his oven with little to fix, waiting for the phone to ring, and someone to tell him that out of 100 state programs were out of order and needed major repairs." Added



WORLD

Lamore. According to Mr. Pierce, this phone
is not used.

The irregularities at VZB became public last April in an 880-page report prepared by Paul Adams, the department's inspector general. Adams said last week that agency officials had largely ignored his earlier reports of problems in

federal housing programs, beginning in 1985. The April document sparked the House subcommittee to open hearings into the affair in May—and revealed a nationwide series of scams.

In the quest Long Island community of Islip Park, N.Y., for one, can still cope Cape Cod-style houses—but only under a federally subsidized program designed to provide affordable (\$47,400 to \$72,800) housing for such well-connected people as Anthony Caramanno, a cousin of Seamus Alliance D'Amato, a New York Republican. Of the 44 houses built with \$100,000 grants, 12 have since resale—one for \$321,000. In a memo statement from his office, D'Amato denied that these had been set aside in the selection of the residents. "There is no reason to believe anything was inappropriate," the senator said.

Pence has named most political luminaries as the dispensation, on Deborah Gore Beale, a former Georgia lawmaker who was his close campaign assistant. Beale, now 34, played a key role in handing out millions of dollars in low-income rent subsidies and in awarding contracts to influential Republicans. Among those who received lucrative favors were former senator

These weeks ago, Deen refused to testify before the subcommittee—pleading his Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination—and her lawyers have ensured volumes of

EDG's documents.
Some of the department's funds were simply stolen. It is a bizarre appearance before the state legislature on June 16, Harrell—or "Rabbi Avery"—cried and cried passengers down from the Bilex as he told his rabid audience how easy it was to take \$6 million from the proceeds of sales of houses foreclosed by HHS, which generates the most page views of any U.S. housing. A Maryland land auction again as contrast to HHS to hand itself over billions. Harrell said the took advantage of the chaos at the agency to upstage that money, first to cover her own debts and then to set up a shadowy charitable Friends of the

—to help poor people, raised mothers and converts. "I am not sorry what I did with the money," Harrell said. Marlene's last week. But I am sorry it wasn't time to give. I am a person who loves God. Perhaps the Lord loves me even though I was going about it in the wrong way."

The damage to the Republicans—and to the reputation of the Reagan administration—is hard to determine. In an administration committed to reducing social programs, Peters avoided some major cuts in social spending—\$3 billion less than year from \$43 billion in 1980—but Gerald McHugh, staff director of the subcommittee investigating the scandal, said: "When [Reagan administration officials] couldn't destroy the program, they made a killing off it." Even if it's like a rape and murder, added Thompson, "you can't ignore it."

Lookout:
Money

Looking ahead to the 1990 congressional elections, some experts predict that the scandal will prevent the Republicans from capitalizing on the spate of ethical problems afflicting House Democrats—particularly Jim Wright, who was forced to resign last month as House Speaker. "The Republicans tried to get a lock on clean government and pass the Democrats with 'Mack' [Mark] Harris," said Brookings scholar Stephen Hess. "No party has a lock on corruption and scandals."

President Bush tried to diffuse the issue at a news conference last week. He declared, "We are going to do everything we can to clean up any charges and see that members of that nature do not recur." And attorney general George H.W. Bush's former football hero and now fellow Republican, Jack Kemp, who represents congressional conservatives, also vowed to stop up the agency's nose. Last week he joined the uncoordinated hails and unfertilized ovations of a Senate that approved a previously crowded, federally subsidized housing development at Washington. Kemp had predicted at the \$41-million apartment complex's "inauguration," and, warning of the likely坐化 of drug dealers and the adjacent parking lot where drug dealers openly deal, declared, "There were no controls, there were no locks, there was no follow-up, and that day came." For a troubled agency, the fulfillment of that promise would mark a sharp change.

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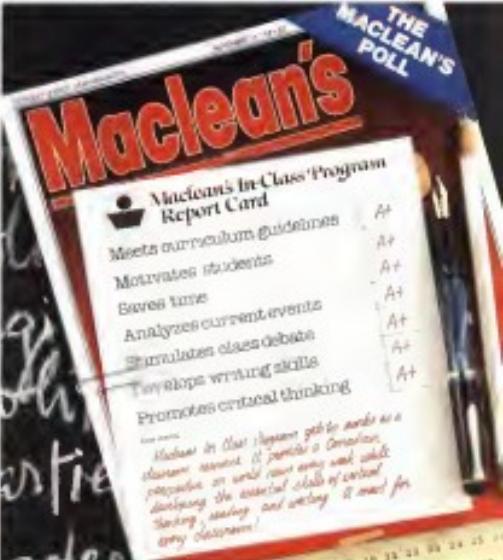
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The dirt on 'Mr. Clean'

A sex scandal shakes the Japanese government

Japan's first major political sex scandal begins with the headline: "You bought my body for 300,000 yen a month." In an article published June 4—just two days after Prime Minister Soichiro Uno assumed office—the respected Sunday Mainichi newspaper published an interview with a 30-year-old former gender who said that Uno, 66, paid her the equivalent of about \$12,000 to have a fling-month affair in 1965 and 1966. Since that first story, the Japanese and foreign media have carried a series of reports alleging that the married Uno also had affairs with a bar girl and a 16-year-old opposition girl. Last week, Uno insisted that he had never acted "covertly or secretly." But he was clearly distraught over the allegations according to an employee at the prime minister's residence. Uno ate beans on the night of June 17 to distract the scandal, had to put the prime minister to bed. Japanese newspapers also reported—Uno denied it—that the prime minister offered last week to resign, and by week's end it appeared that party leaders were pressuring him to do so. So last party source: "He is really fed up with all this scandal stuff."

Ironically, Uno was widely called "Mr. Clean" when he became prime minister. That was a reference to the fact that he was one of the only senior members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) who remained untarnished by a bribery and influence-peddling scandal involving the powerful publishing and real estate conglomerate, Recruit Co. Indeed, former prime minister Noboru Takeshita was forced to resign after it admitted that his aides had accepted more than \$1 million in donations from Recruit. The two scandals, as well as an unpopular sales tax enacted in April and the government's decision to open Japan's markets to agricultural imports, have pushed the LDP's popularity rating to an all-time low—only 16 per cent, according to a newspaper poll.

The LDP, which has held a total stranglehold on power since 1955, has an important election on June 25 in Niigata Prefecture, a traditional LDP stronghold. And it was widely expected to fare poorly in that election—for the Tokyo metropolitan area only on July 2, the other for the upper house of parliament on July 23. Both are considered bellwethers for the more important



Masao Nakamura (below): a broken code of secrecy

lower house elections, which could be held as early as October and will decide the next government. Although some observers in Tokyo and Uno's resignation seemed sensible, Japanese leaders at first appeared to be divided on the issue.

Newspapers reported early last week that senior party officials urged Uno to stay in office at least until after the upper house elections, arguing that his immediate departure would erode political class and damage Japan's credibility internationally. But at week's end, the Kyodo news agency reported that three party elders urged Uno to step down to dampen Uno and choose as acting prime minister an interim as soon as possible.

Perhaps before the summer recess, influential demagogues scheduled to begin at Recruit on July 14.

When Uno assumed office, there were no

indications that his private life would become a public issue. Gentlemen have a professional code of secrecy. They are trained to maintain confidentiality at their jobs—and be fair compensation—but not necessarily to keep sex with them. There are only about 17,000 prostitutes in Japan—down from an estimated 40,000 in the 1950s—and they are probably expensive. As a result, their clients are predominantly wealthy—business executives and powerful politicians. Mitsuo Nakamura, the woman who touched off the controversy, said that she broke her silence to clear her conscience: "He [Uno] is not a man of noble character," she said in a television interview on June 26. "He thinks he can buy women for money. I don't want him to have policies the same way he treated me."

Despite Nakamura's accusations, it was still unusual for the offer to be blown into a full-scale political scandal. Many Japanese political figures have been rumored to have mistresses. And Japanese reporters have cover codes in their rule to protect the privacy of Japanese leaders. But when The Washington Post carried a story about the Uno affair on June 7, it let a nerve with a Japanese editor that often reacts sensitively to foreign opinion. Jiroi, Socialist party member Masao Nakamura, writing a copy of The Post's article in parliament, called the affair an international embarrassment. The foreign media coverage also prompted Japanese newspapers and magazines to investigate the scandal.

The widespread publicity surrounding Uno's affairs have partially damaged the LDP's standing among women voters ("This really raised their face in it"), and Tokyo University political analyst Steven Fletcher. The Tokyo daily Mainichi Shimbun published a gall on June 20 that found only 15 per cent of women planned to vote for the LDP in the July 7 Tokyo election, down from 32 per cent in elections last year ago.

And the other could have disastrous international repercussions. Uno himself has said that he does not want to attend the Paris summit, warning his military officials: "He should not overplay how he's going to appear even though he's going to Paris." He's afraid those leaders won't even want to shake hands with him. And it now appears that party officials too may not want to endure the spectacle of Uno's dirty laundry being aired in public, even in Paris.

MARY NEMETH with TOM KOPPEL in Tokyo

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BANKING ON TIME

Warner Brothers' success past, a special version of *Baron Munchausen* and the film's hero did battle with the offscreen joker. The studio's parent company, Warner Communications Inc., and its ally, Time Inc., last week were belligerent as archivists of their own. The enemy was Pan Am International Inc., which had been at war with Time since 1978—and whose bid was launched June 5—by successfully challenging up the report of two major banks, including the Toronto-Dominion Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia. Both are in the group agreed to lend Paramount \$1.5 billion to finance the \$24-billion Paramount offer for Time & Life. Still, Pan Am will dominate the friendly fire-crossed-jenger plans of Warner and Time. As a result, it's worth noting, Time's dandies banded with these own group of international leaders in Time's laudable Manhattan headquarters to raise the \$45.7 billion that they say will be enough to block Paramount's takeover.

The gigantic size of the financing provided intense interest at the business community and added another twist to the already spectacular bidding war for the glitzy and respected media giant. For the two banks, the Paramount loans are among the last great ever made to a single borrower by a Canadian bank. Although both plan to reduce significantly their risk by reaching large parts of their loans to other financial institutions, the guarantees and syndication-risk banks ultimately responsible for advancing a big \$1.5 billion to Paramount before legal pundits suggest that banks should not lend more than 25 per cent of their capital to a single borrower. And both banks by the Canadian banks would exceed those guidelines, which were established after the country's largest bank lost billions of dollars to Dresdner Peckard Ltd. of Cologne, Germany, which was taken over in 1987 by U.S.-owned Amax Canada Petroleum Co. Ltd., was not able to repay the loans on schedule.

THE TAKEOVER BATTLE FOR TIME RAGED ON AS TWO OF CANADA'S BIGGEST BANKS JOINED THE FIGHT



Time's New York headquarters: two giants are feeding off an archive of their own

But a financial analyst who requested anonymity said Macmillan's that uniform bank may be interested in actually extending the loans to Paramount. Instead, they could earn lucrative fees simply for promising to extend the loans. Such fees will be due to them even if the Paramount bid fails. But ultimately, the perception of Canadian banks is the bidding for Time could be even greater before the battle is resolved. Said Bank of Nova Scotia vice-chairman Peter Gotsas: "Our risk is very limited. We expect to have very little trouble placing these loans." For his part, Donald

Scotiabank, James And last week, Time approached Canadian bankers to help finance its own efforts to thwart Paramount. For their part, federal officials placed down the risk to the Canadian financial system by the Paramount loan. Not admitted that the government has been more concerned about the stability of the country's financial system since the collapse of the Alberta banks in 1985. Said Robert Lachapelle, a Toronto-based financial services analyst with broker McMillan Nicolls Inc.: "The stability of the banking system has become a very big topic—events like these are people raise these questions and look for problems."

Canadian bankers say that they are not

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Canadian bankers say that they are not

Warner promises that he would respect Time's decision to remain independent

Macpherson, deputy superintendent of financial institutions, said that in some cases "banks may be permitted to lend up to 50 per cent of their capital" to one borrower. The Bank of Nova Scotia has \$2.3 billion in capital and the TD \$1.7 billion. Said Macpherson: "I want to reiterate that we are not approving or disapproving the loans, but we need to be fully aware of the underlying transaction."

Despite some heavy lending losses on the last decade, particularly in loans to developing countries, Canadian banks have recently shown an increased willingness to participate in the financing of international takeovers and leveraged buy-outs. Financial analysts say that the push into the risky world of mergers and acquisitions is understandable because there is little opportunity to expand loan portfolios elsewhere. In addition, by acting as one of the lead bankers in a syndication, banks receive higher fees than other lenders.

The banks for Time began on March 4, when Time announced a carefully crafted share exchange plan to merge with Warner to form the world's largest communications company. That had been a natural alliance between the two leaders of its respective media empires and its New York Office for international operations. An well, Time has been chronically vulnerable to a low-end because-as stated, until recently, as at roughly one-half of what that would be worth if companies were broken up and as parts sold separately. As a result, Warner and Time are reported to have agreed to put their assets together.

A recent decision allowing the takeover to proceed could increase the pressure on other major North American media conglomerates to find a way to make the analysis takeover proposal. That will add to the trend of the media industry which suggests that, to be a major force, a company must acquire a global reach. And as media firms become increasingly attractive acquisition targets, Canadian banks could increase their earnings dramatically by financing the purchases.

PATRICIA CISHNAM and JOHN BREMONT with JOHN DALY

Business Notes

BRITTANN CHARGES DISPOSED

The Ontario Securities Commission dropped insider-trading charges against former B.C. premier William Bennett and his brother Russell. Officials said that, because they had already been fined more than the same charges in British Columbia, they could not be tried again for the same offense arising from the same set of facts.

HEAVY U.S. INVESTMENT

Canada was the world's fourth-largest buyer of foreign assets in 1987, according to the Central U.S. Trade Association. Canadian firms had invested \$20.6 billion abroad at the end of March—about \$120 million of it in the United States.

IMPERIAL OIL GETS REACQUIRED

Imperial Oil Ltd. obtained permission from the Bureau of Competition Policy to proceed with its \$1-billion takeover of Texaco Canada Inc. As part of the agreement, Imperial agreed to add 543 service stations, and it will continue to sell gasoline at independent station operations.

MOLSON PLANS BREWERS

Molson Co. Ltd. president Marshall (Mack) Cohen told shareholders that the company plans to build at least three "superbreweries" across Canada to help it compete against U.S. rivals if federal regulators approve the proposed merger of its operations with Carling O'Keefe Breweries of Canada Ltd.

A HIGH-SPEED TRAIN PROPOSAL

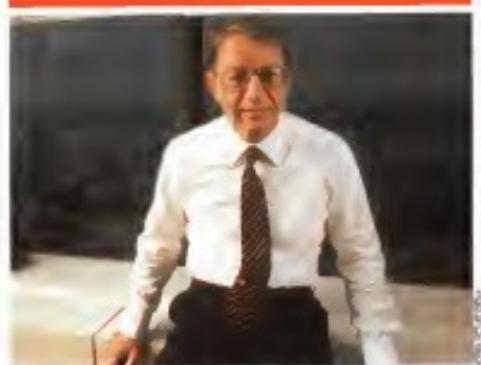
Montreal-based Bombardier Inc., a major manufacturer of rail transit vehicles, announced that it wants to team up with two French firms to build a high-speed rail line between Toronto and Montreal. The line would cost an estimated \$2 billion.

DRAMALOGY UNDER FIRE

Complex Options president Garth Dryden refused to answer questions at the annual general meeting about the company's accounting problems. At times the audience jeered at Dryden and applauded some of the tough questions being asked about company's accounting practices.

LARAY PICKS A NEW CHEF

John Labatt Ltd. appointed Schlossy M. Olcott as its new president and chief executive officer. Olcott, a member of the prominent Olcott brewing family of Halifax, joined Labatt in 1977 when it acquired Olcott Breweries Ltd. of Dartmouth, N.S.



Warner promises that he would respect Time's decision to remain independent

Showcasing Canada

A museum takes a modern approach to the past

For 16 years, Canada's \$1 billion has presented Canadians with a view of the federal Parliament Buildings across the Ottawa River. As last weekend began, the paper curtain started to go out of circulation—the model—to be replaced by the other cover—just as Parliament Hill迎warped a dramatic new frame in the Hall, Queen of the river. There, two massive, moving stone forms of the Canadian Museum of Civilization now bracket Parliament's spires. For many known as the National Museum of Man, and later as a cramped, 19th-century building across the river from the real Ottawa, the institution officially reopened last week as a handsome new quarters, becoming the nation's newest, largest and most expensive museum. Although its architecture needs had emerged through the ages by rovers and glances, the museum's approach to showcasing artifacts of Canada's cultural heritage is thoroughly modern: computer and video technology have joined books with theme park-style historical reconstructions. Declared Minister George MacDonald: "It is time to look through the window into the information age."

The new museum, spread across 24 acres of a former pulp mill site, is also the focus of controversy and criticism. Assassinated in 1982 at the same time as Ottawa's National Gallery,

which opened last year, the museum opened two years behind schedule and with fewer than half of its exhibits in place. The cost of the project, which was initially allotted an \$80-million budget, has risen steeply. To date, \$137 million has been spent or committed. A further \$110 million has paid for the installation of the museum's permanent collection and other expenses. At the same time, some members of Parliament reluctantly concluded negotiations recently to give the museum plans more comprehensive protection than its leases.

But the prevailing mood at the museum's June 29 opening was one of spirited enthusiasm. Canvases dressed in native ceremonial garb disseminated on the Ottawa River bank, and displays with numbers-colored pencils that trailed down onto the museum's plaza. Among the assembled throng, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney observed: "The strands that have woven our history and our national personality converge in a remarkable fusion on this very soil we have today." The only blot that the festivities was that not all of the displays that were supposed to have been completed were actually ready: workers in hard hats were still scrambling to put the finishing touches on some areas. Still, the museum's attractions, which include a collection of West Coast totem poles—a hall that is longer than a football field, re-creations of an 18th-century town square in New France and other life-size historic structures—were universally spectacular.

Besides the dramatic displays housed inside, the museum's principal attractions include its two boldy sculptural buildings—the sloped, copper-clad exhibition wing and the granite-



museum, where young visitors will be able to don spit costumes from around the world and participate in craft workshops; most of the completed museum areas are devoted to changing exhibitions. The current offerings include a large, multimedia display on the lives of Chinese-Canadian and a gallery of works by contemporary Canadian Indian and Inuit artists. The museum also has a 200-seat giant-screen movie theater, the only one in the world equipped with both a 152-foot-high screen and a curving audience screen that surrounds viewers.

Originally, organizers had planned to open with the premiere of *White Eagle of China*, a 60-minute production by the museum, the National Film Board of Canada and China's Xinhua Film Studio. But the federal ministry of cultural affairs and the department of communications objected and to show the film at a special June 27 gala screening, the government cut it short, which ends with Qin Shihuang, the leader who first united China nearly 2,000 years ago, was too sensitive in light of the recent political turmoil. Chinese officials agreed to show a film on Canada given through the opening weekend material, and premiere *The First Emperor* on July 4.

Some critics continue to question whether too much technology will get in the way of the museum's educational function. Michael Ames, director of the Museum of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia, said that the institution could become too much like a theme park, if public will also get into the act at the end of regular educational hours. "We will be able to tear out part of the hall to perform—just, if they wish, videotape—over our historical sites. The idea is part of MacDonald's plan for making the museum interesting to people who do not normally visit museums," said MacDonald. "The History Hall is as much for people to project themselves into history and anti-social settings as it is for them to extract pure information out of them."

Apart from a children's

The Grand Hall emphasizes that there is more emphasis on entertainment than on learning

film, undulating circular wing. The buildings, which are situated in water-level, T-shaped limestone from Manitoba, were designed by Alberta architect Douglas Cardinal. MacDonald says that the buildings reflect his fascination with carvings, organic forms—and his aversion of the right-angled, brittle forms that have dominated 20th-century architecture. Said Cardinal, a Métis: "With the museum, I wanted to say: 'Are we trying to Europe for our artistic style? Why not be inspired by the land and the people here?'

The striking new museum seems destined to attract visitors. Almost immediately after arriving, an exhibition wing, featuring great historical reconstructions, opened up the main entrance of the Grand Hall, the most showy feature since its completion. In front of the main portal is an elliptical glass wall, nearly 50 feet high. Replete with a large access behind the interior in a photograph of the coastal forest, which museum officials say is the longest color photograph in the world.

Staircases lead down into the hall itself, where reproductions of six traditional Pacific Coast Indian houses, each one representing a different cultural group, frame the totem poles. Designed to resemble a coastal area, the hall takes visitors to a degree that rarely happens—but at the water's edge, a mechanical model of a salmon strayed onto the shore at low tide periodically flops up and off. The exhibition area visitors are the main of history. At times, animated versions of legend myths are project-

ed onto the screen, suggesting the close relationship between the legends and nature.

A smaller approach dominates the History Hall, where visitors can walk through nearly 1,000 years of Canada's past.

Each time a visitor arrives in a

2,200-piece set in light of the recent political turmoil in China, museum officials agreed to show a film on Canada given through the opening weekend material, and premiere *The First Emperor* on July 4.

Cardinal's inspiration



Some specific questions continue to wonder whether too much technology will get in the way of the museum's educational function. Michael Ames, director of the Museum of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia, said that the institution could become too much like a theme park, if public will also get into the act at the end of regular educational hours. "We will be able to tear out part of the hall to perform—just, if they wish, videotape—over our historical sites. The idea is part of MacDonald's plan for making the museum interesting to people who do not normally visit museums," said MacDonald. "The History Hall is as much for people to project themselves into history and anti-social settings as it is for them to extract pure information out of them."

PAMELA YOUNG is Ottawa and RANDY FISHER

Exterior views of the museum's computer and video technology join forces with theme park-style historical reconstructions.



Anger on the Island

A dispute flares over Anne of Green Gables

Lucy Maud Montgomery was used of her trademark "Avonlea" at Park Corner, P.E.I., "I love that old house better than any place on earth." But she did not love it enough to stay. On July 5, 1981—these were still the days when publishing houses had to submit their books to public libel, *Anne of Green Gables*, the best-known of Montgomery's books, became a best-seller again. This summer, the author's estate, run by her son, Michael, and his wife, Dorothy, the stepdaughter of her mother, Dorothy Goffeau, has come under fire from the Canadian government and all *Anne* fans. Goffeau's announcement—everything from dolls to soap and scrapbook. Last year alone, the 880,000 tourists who visited the island paid \$6 million for these mementos. And last week, as selling crowds flocked to Clapdalewoman's Confederation Centre of the Arts for the 25th season of the musical based on the book, Islanders were up in arms over an Ontario lawyer's effort to claim a share of the proceeds from the sale of artifacts bearing the name of the Island's famous fictitious dragon.

The dispute has had a tangled history since it started at the beginning of the century. Montgomery, who was born in Clifton, P.E.I., in 1874, began writing *Anne of Green Gables*, the story of an irrepressible, idealized orphan—in 1904. Her publishers reported the book lost, two years later, Montgomery sold the manuscript to a local dressmaker and near-Blair Publishing firm of L. C. Page and Co., which published it. Since then, the book has sold millions of copies worldwide and has been translated into 17 languages.

Montgomery died in Tasmania in 1942—but the fate of her literary offspring continued to grow. In 1958, the National Film Board, then a small provincial outfit at Charlottetown, and became an immediate hit, inspiring Canada before opening in New York City in critical acclaim. Among the early spin-offs—a P.E.I.-based crafts and costume industry that for more than 30 years has been producing a array of *Anne* products, including T-shirts, dolls, coffee cups and figurines.

New *Anne* books—*Anne's House of 7 Gables*, *Anne of Avonlea*, *Anne of Green Gables*, *Anne of the Island*, *Anne of Ingleside*, *Anne of the Blue Ridge*, *Anne of Windy Poplars*—are claiming that Islanders don't have the right to commercially exploit their ancestor's creation. In July,

1980, the MacDonalds signed a 15-page agreement with Avonlea Foundations Inc., a Richmond Hill, Ont., marketing and license company owned by Avonlea's former Island village. The deal gave Avonlea, in return for a 10% royalty, "exclusive licensing rights to products, events and services based on Montgomery's books, except the rights to the movies," the 1980 movie and to the



A tangled history: Megan Follows stars as Anne in the 1981 television production

publication of the books themselves.

Montgomery's heirs, however, sent letters to P.E.I. residents, many of whom also are Canadians. The letters demanded that they formally apply to Avonlea, enclosing a cheque for \$10 and a sample of their work, for approval to continue doing what had been done for two decades. Most Canadians and officials of P.E.I.'s provincial government reacted angrily. On June 18, Community Services Minister Louise Beaton told reporters that Avonlea took legal steps to prevent local residents from making profits or to force them to pay royalties. The government would defend them in court. That last week, Beaton told the legislature that he had encouraged Islanders not to honor demands for royalties. And Avonlea product manager Les Goffeau "I don't believe it." The P.E.I. government is encouraging its people to break the law.

The Island community apparently needed no

encouragement. Daphne Lange, a poster and member of the P.E.I. Craft Council, accused Avonlea of trying to extract money from "poor, lonely crafts people who hardly make enough to cover their materials." She said that the world would sign a contract with Avonlea, but would pay royalties to Avonlea for the sale of her *Anne* figures. Avonlea president Kathleen Colquhoun suggested that the P.E.I. government itself may have violated the copyright issued by Montgomery's heirs when it registered the trademark "Anne of the Island" in 1965. The trademark now appears on a variety of locally produced pens and greeting cards. Declared Gordon Campbell, a lawyer for the provincial government: "We do hope Avonlea's products that they are the sole licensers of *Anne* products."

For its part, Avonlea demanded that Islanders who make *Anne* artifacts obtain Avonlea's approval and pay a five-per-cent royalty on sales—2½ per cent of which would go to the



Colquhoun: identifying that native girls are 'lesser' and less likely to complain

JUSTICE

Unhealed wounds

A northern community relives a tragedy

For residents of the northern Manitoba community of The Pas, questions about the slaying of 16-year-old Reba Berry-Dobson 18 years ago have reopened wounds. Last week, the province's highest court upheld a conviction sentence returning the 1971 killing and the 1987 trial of two men charged with murder. Those circumstances called claims that many local residents knew who the killers were, but nothing because the men were white. Last week, Lee Colquhoun, 38—one of the four men who were present at the 18-year-old woman's murder—offered dramatic testimony. Two days ago, Colquhoun admitted that he had lied during the 1987 trial to protect a friend, and he added that the murderer would likely not have occurred if Dobson had been black. Colquhoun told the jury that at the fatal event, in 1971, the four men decided to pick up a native girl because they considered her to be "weaker" and less likely to complain than a white girl.

Colquhoun, who was 19 at the time, helped to spark the powerful inquiry. For the past two months, Judge Alton O'Brien of the Court of Queen's Bench and Chief Judge Murray Sinclair, Manitoba's first native judge, have

had RCMP officer Keith Duncan tested for witness days of the murder and told him the names of the men. A report prepared in 1987 by Chief Provincial Starch J. J. Nitens and that their identities were "widely known in The Pas within a few weeks," other lawyer Craig McDonald reported that if the men were known, it would have made no sense for the inquiry to proceed, they did. For example, if William Dobson, found in 1986 with the information, police officers did not have enough evidence to lay charges against Colquhoun.

For his part, Colquhoun denied details of the events that led to the gruesome killing. On Nov. 12, 1971, east Colquhoun, then 17, he harvested his father's corn, parked up three Isolines—James Beaupain, Douglas Jameson and Norman Marner—and drove around town, drinking and looking for a native girl. Colquhoun said that he spied Dobson on the street, forced her into the car, then drove 30 km north to Carcross Lake. The next day, a 14-year-old boy who was not fishing found the girl's body, gutted and body. Police reported that Dobson had been sexually assaulted and stabbed 36 times with a screwdriver. Her face had also been kicked.

Colquhoun, who testified during the 1987 trial in exchange for immunity from prosecution, admitted his part: "Did you say color or shade your evidence in favor of Mr. Beaupain?" asked inquiry counsel Randy McNeil. Stephen Colquhoun: "I wanted him to look good. Yes." Marner, who claimed he was too drunk to remember anything on the night of the killing, was never charged. Only one of the four men, Wayne Johnson, was found guilty of armed-degree murder—and sentenced to life imprisonment with no chance of parole for 15 years. He is serving his sentence at Saskatchewan's Prison Albert Penitentiary.

The inquiry also heard testimony that police had harshly treated Indians involved in the case. Colquhoun's native boyfriend, 35-year-old Cornelius Blighty, and the judge that in 1971 ordered the inquiry, Justice Peter Morris, both claimed that the police misappropriated a term the inquiry had coined: *racism*. The Manitoba legislature quickly passed legislation in both languages to correct the oversight, and a week later, the commissioners returned to The Pas. During the countless rounds of testimony, former RCMP officers denied that Dobson's race had anything to do with fit-duty in solving the crime. But police testimony indicated that the investigation had been flawed. The inquiry was told that police technicians took poor-quality photographs at the murder scene, while officers failed to have the proper identification equipment at the site. In addition, police failed to follow up on the car that was used in the murder—though they had lost four of the six plates from the license plate and had checked the car twice, early in the investigation.

Local Sheriff Gerald Wilson also testified last week that the RCMP may have known the slingers involved as early as a few days after Dobson's death. Wilson—who does not have the authority to make a formal arrest—said

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SPORTS

Troubled times

Evidence continues to mount against Pete Rose

Ever since rumors early this year first linked Pete Rose to alleged gambling offshoots, the Cincinnati Reds' manager has consistently denied any wrongdoing. But last week, in his lawyers' fourth attempt to legal battle with baseball commissioners A. Bartlett Giamatti, Rose's future looked increasingly bleak. According to a 225-page report written by Jim Dowd, the former investigator appointed by Giamatti, Rose made large bets on baseball and basketball games—and during a three-month period in 1987, he pied up a \$416,000 debt with a New York City bookmaker. The seven volumes of evidence that accompanied Dowd's report contained other serious accusations. Paul Jasano, a convicted bookie who claims that he placed bets for Rose, told investigators that Rose once said he would "think about throwing" a baseball game if he had enough money bet on it.

The latest allegation becomes public as Rose's lawyers won a major victory in their campaign to prevent Giamatti from conducting a hearing on the charges before permanent banishment. At the same time, there were allegations that Rose at one point was instrumental in setting up a cocaine-dealing ring, and there was suspicion that he may have even defrauded the government. Rose—who at his 23 seasons as a major-league player set a lifetime record of 4,256 hits—could face a lifetime suspension from professional baseball if he is found to have bet on games involving his own team.

The legal battle began on June 25 when an Ohio county court judge issued a 14-day restraining order that prevented Giamatti from holding a hearing. Judge Michael J. Nadel of Cuyahoga ruled that Giamatti had breached the Reds case and that a hearing would be "pointless." For their part, Giamatti's lawyers claimed that Nadel's decree threatened professional baseball's ability to regulate its own affairs—and they applied to the First Court of Appeals for the restraining order to be lifted. Last week, that court and it had no authority to lift the order. Meanwhile, Rose's lawyers planned to go before Nadel

again this week with a request for intervention that would indefinitely prevent Giamatti from hearing the charges against Rose.

Rose could face troubles from another source. A federal grand jury in Cincinnati is investigating whether his tax returns for some years were in order. Dowd's report said that Rose concealed income from his race-track winnings and from other sources. And last week, Rose's bookie, the former girlfriend of a Rose associate, told reporters



Rose: steadfast denies of any wrongdoing

that she had provided corroborative for a claim in the Dowd report. She said that in 1987, Rose conspired to cover up a \$47,648 race-track win—an action that could result in charges of conspiracy to defraud the government.

In still another allegation against Rose, Jasano was quoted in a transcript accompanying the Dowd report as saying that Rose once asked him to set up a cocaine-selling ring so that he could earn a share of the profits. The accusation was laterally rejected by Rose's lawyer, Robert A. Proctor Jr., who told reporters that the "idea of Rose being involved with drugs is as far off the wall as it gets." Still, with the evidence against him mounting, it seemed likely that the man who used to be known as Charlie Hustle would face an inevitable day of reckoning.

MARIE KIRKELS

PEOPLE

A good impression

In her latest movie, she does little more than lie in bed and bat her eyelashes, but British actress Fayez Karim says that her role could make her a Hollywood star. The London resident added that playing a naive secretary who seduces costar Mel Gibson in the movie *Lethal Weapon 3*—to be released on July 7—is a good way to impress



Karim: the seductive secretary

Amorous audiences, Karim has been acting since the age of 4, but she remains best known as herself as a pop star. Her newly released first album, recorded with her group, The English Weather, has already sold more than 250,000 copies in Europe. Still, career-educated Karim said that she wants to be recognized as an actress so that she can build her greater career ambitions—"I would love to play *Joan of Arc*."

Plunging into deep, dark work

According to his weary cast, Canadian director James Cameron is a hard man to work for. For his latest \$48-million adventure movie, *The Abyss*—to be released in August—Cameron insisted that actors speed as much as 10

hours daily in cold, deep water. "You can't comprehend how difficult it is to work on a Cameron movie," said actor Michael Biehn, 32, who also starred in Cameron's 1986 popular science-fiction classic, *Aliens*. Much of *The Abyss* was shot in a pool filled with 7.5 million gallons of cold water and corr-



Tough to follow

Pop singer Kenny Rogers Jr. says that being the son of a country music star is hell for him. "It's hard to get people to listen to my music objectively," he says. "They want my songs to sound like one of Kenny Rogers' big hits." The Los Angeles-based 25-year-old, who recently released his debut pop album, *No Way*, adds, "I admire my father, but it's sure tough when people in the music business only want to talk to me about my dad."

Rogers: people want songs like Dad's

ROMEO, ROMEO, LEARN FRENCH

In a romantic but tragic clash between cultures, English and French actors are fighting co-stars in *Shakespeare in Love*. Theatre director Robert LePage orchestrated the conflict to fuel the tensions in their new bilingual version of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, which opened last week. But oft-aging, McCall said that the English-speaking actors who play Romeo's family and francophones who play Juliet's have become friends. Added McCall: "What's truly amazing is that there's not even feeling between Robert and me."

Sweet spice

Quebec pop star Véronique Roy-Rousseau says that many of her fans misunderstand her. "Because I'm attractive, people think I'm inaccessible," she said. The singer added that her song "Juliette," in *Love Is...*—a CD with the song current wavy megahit—was written at 24, and that the record bears the impact of a "sweet" producer, Richard Carpenter, a member of the pop group The Carpenters from 1969 until his sister, singer Karen, died in 1983 of cardiac arrest at 32. Adds Roy-Rousseau: "I want a very simple self-image. I just want to share friendliness."



Rousseau: "inaccessible"



and with a black surprise. The cast stayed submerged for long periods because Cameron made the sound engineers record all dialogue underwater. Said Cameron, 45, of the four-month shoot: "There was a direct conflict between my desire to do the best possible scene and my terror that someone might get lost."



Kathy Disick, *Peacock in Dream: Redford (below) as Skyjack's confidant*

THEATRE

A summer triumph

Stratford's Festival surmounts hard times

Over the past decade, the Stratford Festival in southwestern Ontario has evolved into a major up-and-down drama in one of the plays by William Shakespeare that are as popular. In the early 1980s, a tragic deficit, shrinking audiences and enormous debts forced who should run the festival all tarnished the image of Canada's largest and best-known theatrical enterprise. The new, after 10 years under the artistic direction of Peter Hall, the festival is now clearly back in renovated confidence. Superior versions of Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* and Anton Chekhov's *Three Sisters* are currently holding a playwright in which three out of nine main-stage productions are estimated—a healthy percentage in the hit-and-miss world of theater. Behind the scenes, the news is mixed. The festival—located in the city of

Brewster (population 26,400) 143 km west of Toronto—has accumulated a total of \$3.3 million, earmarked for much-needed physical improvements to its three theatres. As well, box-office receipts since the five-month season opened on May 29 are keeping up with last year's record pace. The 36-year-old Shubert Festival, once notorious for its lack of taste in Canadian theatre, is enjoying a major shift in fortunes.

1978-1982—the Festival was operating under an accumulated deficit of \$4.2 million, mainly as a result of overproducing on productions during the reigns of Robin Phillips and John Hirsch. Nev-
er successfully worked to restore morale, and also resulted—with the booking of an aggressively cost-conscious board of governors headed by Toronto businessman Murray Evans—that Stratford's shows were mounted on, or under budget.

Some of his other decisions proved controversial, particularly his transfer of the festival's popular and highly profitable musical revue from the 1,100-seat Ave Theatre to the 1,885-seat Festival Theatre. One 1982 1,000-seat Third Stage, used for Young Company productions, completed the festival's trend of growth.

That change made sense financially, but charges that Neville was compromiseing the festival's education in the classics. Douglas, a Stratford company member for 19 years, says that he was outraged by Neville's use of his materials in the 1985 season. He feels the lack of economic arguments, "can't count, have come to dominate the debate," he said. "Just look at the programs and handouts. They used to feature a series—now they are full of the names of the sponsors, of businesses." But company member Geddie Sample says that success at the box office has helped Neville stay in his job. "When the artists leave the stage in doing well financially," she said, "then there had more room in their

er Nadel's newest, record-breaking shows have grossed \$1.2 million in 1984 so far. In 1983—the year before he took over—much of that increase is due to rising ticket prices—Stratford's top ticket is now \$35.80, up from \$30 in 1983. Yet, because Nadel restricts the number of performances and makes a concerted effort to bring in more two-group audiences, total attendance has risen to \$25,000,000 last year, from 437,000 in 1983. As a result, corporate fundraising has increased to \$3.1 million last year from \$400,000 in 1983.

Around Bostwick, a historic market center that straddles the tranquil Avon River, merchants and ordinary citizens readily praise Neville for his role in restoring an industry that sprawled in a nest of

1955 and now brings in an estimated £150,000 each year to local restaurants, shops and other businesses. But educational travel has been only mixed news. He was widely praised for his firm decision in 1958 to stage some of Shakespeare's more difficult lesser-known plays. And a few of the shows that emerged under his stewardship, such as last year's staging of Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale*, can stand among some of the best that Stratford has ever offered. But many productions have been discussed by critics as mediocre and unconvincing, leading one observer to remark that the institution

A portrait of a woman with dark hair, wearing a white blouse with a dark bow tie and a dark shawl. The initials 'E' and 'M' are visible on the right side of the image.

Wenna Shores, Phoenix, Sally Goldfarb

designer of becoming a *rescue-drama* she placed, entering to locate. Former *Star* lead actor Susan Wright traces the problem to Neville's choice of director. She said, "The actors are not always considered they are at best hands."

offered jobs but did not accept them

There have been other storms. Last year, when Stratford announced that Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* would be on the 1989 playbill, the Canadian Jewish Congress (CJC) asked the festival to hold sessions for its student audience on Shakespearian characters' attitudes of the Jewish moneylender, Shylock, which reflects the anti-Semitism that was rife during the play's debut. Debra Hensler's decision was a set—a startling but successful production that works as a foil to the drama's antisemitism. Among an impressive cast, Lucy Prankett is riveting as Portia, one of three Princesses staking their beauty at the hazard of their lives. Her silences are fire bombs packed with a Iberian's mien.

Three Sisters: new doubts and anachrony

cannot be opened, there was public anxiety over what proved to be erroneous reports that the CSC was pressuring the festival to censor the play. Director Michael Langford did cut a line and a half from the play—in which Shylock is invited to become a Christian—but he says that he made the decision solely for artistic reasons.

Langford's intimacy with Shakespeare involves more than the immensity of his language. From 1969 to 1982, he has financed his production with a sword and a sheath that overflow the stage. Anna, who tries to take a pound of flesh from the body of the reviled Antonio (here played by Nicholas Peacock) in lieu of his unpaid debt. He thinks Antonio is "a complicated, wily and conniving, capable of evil but also of striking a genuine sense of humanity in a famous speech that has fellow Jews—"If you prick us do we not bleed?"

Competing with *The Merchant* as the best of Shylock's current offerings is *Three Sisters*, by Anton Chekhov, opening July 27 at the Stratford Festival. The play, directed by John Vanbiesbrouck, is a comedy, though, beginning on July 28, and *Twelfth Night*, William's Crit on a Hot Tin Roof, debuting on Aug. 25. And now, Stratford-watchers are turning their attention to the future of the much-anthologized David Valdes Boivin in *King Lear*, Wilches' 63, is a director of international status who became a leading songwriter in Canada in 1960—and has already staged about a dozen productions at Stratford. He told *Time* he would like to establish a Toronto theater for the company. "Any day he could get away from Stratford," said Melville, "he'd go to Chekhov." In short, Shakespeare will always be our canopy, but there are so many other wonderful playwrights—European and American—that have never been done here. "Let it remain to be seen how far Wilches will be allowed to go in establishing a more adventurous repertory—with all the financial risk that such a move would imply. Shylock's former troubles—would John Neumeier's troupe ever leave?—mean that, in the future, any artistic director will be expected to keep our eye firmly on the bottom line.



Wynona Starw, Pharrack, Sally Cadey in *Three Sisters*, join band and go into school.

Too hot to handle

Hollywood sanitizes the Jerry Lee Lewis story

Important people have died in Memphis. One night here Memphians Luther King Jr. was gunned down on a motel balcony. Days ago, 1968, Elvis Presley expired of apparent heart failure on his Graceland mansion, which is now the city's top tourist attraction. But at a party last month on the open-air rooftop of the old Ardmore Hotel downtown, the city's most famous living legend was celebrating three decades of uncaring survival. Rock 'n' roll's original wildman, Jerry Lee Lewis, was the guest of honor at a lavish gala for Great Balls of Fire!, the movie about his early career that opened last week across North America.

It was a hokey night. A candle-lit band played under a darkening sky. And a young man cast a giant shadow over the raftered Memphis, which flows through the heart of Memphis. At the crowd wanted Lewis to take a turn on stage, a harrumph-piano—with gun flourishes behind the open lid—was wheeled to his table. And he belted out an enormous solo at the climax of a hokey grand. Lewis, looking lean and gaunt at the age of 53, carved a slot out of the overfilled keyboard and waited for the finishing cameras. But his eyes betrayed the wavy lack of a cogent smile. Hollywood had come to Memphis, and Lewis was still not sure what to make of it. "It all happened so fast," he told *Morlock's*. "I don't really know what's going on. It seems everything that happens to me is always here, here, here."

They call him the Killer. A shattering kiss from Ferri-
day, La., Lewis acquired the nickname as a schoolboy. He has since developed a reputation to match it. In the 1960s, he once ended a concert by pouring lighter fluid over his piano and setting it alight. Now, fresh knees are burning his career, as Great Balls of



Quashed, Lewis (right) as a comic treatment of rock's original wildman

trade—and they sound better than the originals.

Great Balls of Fire! romanticizes a brief burst of notoriety in the Killer's post-rock-and-roll days. It's hard to believe that Lewis, with more than \$8 million earned with such hits as "Whole Lotta Shakin' Goin' On," had to work Friday afternoon frantically to earn a living. Lewis threatened to carry Elvis' name as long as rock 'n' roll. But the Killer suffered a swift fall from grace after marrying his 13-year-old second cousin, Myra Gale Brown, who became his third wife. During a British tour, the post-horned the name of his child, Linda, into a front-page scandal, which spread to North America, costing him career.

Since then, Lewis's life has resembled a try-

again opus. The first course of scandal-treated evangelist Jimmy Swaggart. Lewis once got a bullet in the chest of his bass player, Norman (Beach) Davies, who lived to sue and win \$125,000 in 1978. While Elvis was still alive, Lewis was arrested for drunkenly swaying a patrol outside Graceland's gates. Last fall, he declared bankruptcy and has had his house seized by the Internal Revenue Service. He is also lucky to be alive. In 1982, Lewis died almost from an ulceration of stomach, the result of drug and alcohol abuse.

Some of these close calls have not been so fortunate. His three-year-old son, Steve Alton, drowned in a backyard pool in 1982. His 19-year-old son, Jerry Lee Jr., a victim of ergotism, was found hanging from a window shade, was killed when he stepped on Jerry in 1974. Lewis has married six times. His fourth wife, June, was found on the bottom of a Memphis swimming pool in 1982, the victim of a mysterious drowning. And the 1982 death of his fifth wife, 25-year-old Shelly Michelle Lewis, caused controversy. Memphis medical examiners Joey Francis—famous for his led-guitar honking of Presley's death—ruled out fatal play in Shelly's death, which he attributed to water in the lungs. According to a detailed investigation by *Rolling Stone* magazine, Presley's report stated forensic evidence, including bruises and bloodstains, that suggested signs of struggle in the Lewis home.

Takes as a whole, the Jerry Lee legend was supply too fast and too hot for Hollywood to handle. As Lewis himself points out, "You could do the life story and have nothing in it but weddings and funerals." Los Angeles

film producer Atkins Fields, 33, spent eight years trying to get it off the ground. One of his difficulties was the volatile nature of his subject, said Fields. "The problem with legends when you're trying to make a movie about one is that legend goes right to being Jerry Lee Lewis was living his life faster than we could write it."

FIELDS survived his focus to the beginning of Lewis's career. But he still had trouble getting support. After reading the script, movie mogul Deo Da Lazarus said that it was not funny enough—it turned out that he thought its subject was Jerry Lewis, the comedian. And Fields says that another executive told him, "Lewis, lad, you can't make a movie about someone who embarrasses 12-year-olds. Why don't you go get a job?" Lewis was pleased as punch by such a dark character, Fields added, "that no



Quashed, Lewis (right) as a comic treatment of rock's original wildman

Myra—seems to be acting in a different movie, treating her wife of the story as someone else's drama. Lazarus, Great Balls of Fire! makes a hoity-modest play set of the rivalry between Lewis and Swaggart (Alex Baldwin), who keeps breaking rock 'n' roll "the devil's root."

Director Jim McBride says that he deliberately stayed away from realism. The movie, he added, was designed as a musical comedy, there are moments when humans burst into fantasy. In one, a singing Jerry Lee whisks Myra from the steps of her high school and carries her to the star in her lowered convertible. The new Jerry dances through a futuristic town on a suburban shopping spree. But those scenes were the audience's least favorite, he says. "Most of the audience just sat there and said, 'What's he on? John Goodman?'"

Although the director decided to forge realism, the actors became involved with their realistic counterparts. Quadruplets three weeks apart, Lewis and Loughlin just blossomed as the singer's show—he borrowed an old pair and wore them throughout the shoot. The 25-year-old actor said that he tried to play the 22-year-old Lewis as "a immature kid who fell in love with the piano." Rider, meanwhile, met Myra Gale Lewis, whose husband had their 20-year marriage to the rock legend, Great Balls of Fire!, become the basis of the movie.

Lewis guards with some of the film's most brittle assumptions. Quash purports him as a man impelledly in love. "That's bollocks," he says, digraphically, the singer and as a Memphis interview. "I don't think it was a real love. I don't think it was ever a girl I would love to." Contrary to what happens in the movie, he adds, the singer's love for the piano is the idea he had to live up to my obligation," he said, and she forced my hand on it." Ironically, Lewis reported the couple, accepting "live, let live," only the copy he was given to read. But he eventually responded, "Kiss," he recalled, sucking on a page. "I'd laugh with the script, I wouldn't kiss it for all the money in the world."

Presley had trouble convincing the executives that he was best qualified to record the

sound track. Quash, via a memoire, was at first indecisive about doing his own singing. When the actor met, the singer before Shreve began, Lewis told him, "Son, you can't sing like Jerry Lee Lewis." And Quash replied, "You can't act like Dennis Quaid." In the end, Lewis presented Quash with a later career comeback role on *Cost of Fury*. Lewis is giving it his unquenchable stamp of approval. "It's a great movie, and Dennis did a good job," he said, reserving his highest praise for "the wonderful little girl who played Myra."

The Killer is still the most brutal keeper of his own flesh. While the Killer legend has grown bigger as death that it ever was in life, Lewis' large bones and his reputation slice with soft-spoken levity. Maintaining that he was never jealous of the King, he said, "I never claimed to be the greatest—but the last." Asked about his unshakable rock 'n' roll attitude, he responded, "I'm cold stone. I've got a reputation for being a lot of things," he said. "I'm a character, and there's a bit of cheap talk. But I am not an invention."

At the Memphis party, he stopped onstage, piano in hand. "I'm G. Love, the bluesy soul-singer," he drawled, then started laughing at an old blues standard on the piano. Then he began to sing—just a few drops, then Lewis kept plucking at the piano with a weird look he styled between songs. "I believe in God Almighty and I believe in the archangel," he said, "and these two beings might be conjuring up something against the Killer. I don't want to be electrified." Presumption perhaps—but after so many years of playing with fire, the Killer has learned to guard his back.

DANIEL D. JOHNSTON in Memphis

MACMILLAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *The Return Home*, by Cormac McCarthy (D)
- 2 *A Prayer for Owen Meany*, Irving Malin (D)
- 3 *The Postman*, Philip K. Dick (D)
- 4 *Snow, Wind* (D)
- 5 *The Diamond Throne*, Edith Gross (D)
- 6 *The Smoke of Sorrow*, Stephen (D)
- 7 *The Sonnet Verses*, Pauline (D)
- 8 *The Temple of My Familiar*, Walter (D)
- 9 *Caged Crosses*, Souther (D)
- 10 *Carrie's Eyes*, Abigail (D)

NONFICTION

- 1 *A Woman Named Justice*, Plymouth (D)
- 2 *Love and Marriage*, Corby (D)
- 3 *Going Within*, McMurtry (D)
- 4 *Stress for Success*, Shulkin (D)
- 5 *A Brief History of Time*, Hawking (D)
- 6 *Revolutions*, Tavel (D)
- 7 *The Autobiography of a Mountain*, edited by Pat Walker (D)
- 8 *The Arctic Grid*, Steyer (D)
- 9 *Pennell, Author and Muffet*
- 10 *Marching in Circumstances*, Motley and Greenberg (D)

Presley has died

Compiled by Sandra McGregor



The real meaning of scandal

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

There may be hope for the status after all. There may be more subtlety beneath all the gloss. Things may not be as black as painted. Since Confederation, the country has been transformed by the conviction that the big provinces—Ontario has led the way. The Family Compact model and Sir John A. have served Canada under the Macdonald Policy so that Ontario would be promoted by a soft touch, the rest of the land being mere suppliers of cheap resources.

There is now a breakthrough, more good than Ontario's of all that could be said and done or had been assumed. This astonishing resolution comes with the news that the state province—Toronto especially—is quivering at the edge of collapse because of Pata Starr and a fire brigade.

One is accustomed that a smugly arrogant majority government can be shaken at its bones by a scold-and-blame and a gravis Westinghouse, but there's the fact these days in the province that we've thought of as the height of sophistication and know-how. I guess we'll have to rethink our thinking.

The story so far is that Pata Starr, as chairman to the general public a month ago has emerged as a general headache who has forced David Peterson back on his heels. Pata, it seems, tried to get ahead and saw her chance when the Liberals—starving in the wilderness since 1985—finally returned power.

Pata, it now turns out, while in charge of a size Jewish labor charity fund, was secretly siphoning off some of the money to various politicians—Liberal, Conservative, federal cabinet minister, whoever might be useful. This, unfortunately, is against the law. When the case out, Pata, who had been seated chairman of Ontario Power by the Peterson regime, suddenly did a disappearing act and immediately became the Typhoid Mary of Toronto.

Pata had become close political confidante of the three Del Soto brothers, sons of an once great kidnapper and now very wealthy devil speculator Gordon Ashworth, meanwhile, and



need-beholder type who grew up in the British Columbia Liberal party when it could have held its annual convention in a Volkswagen van, had recruited his Peter Principle as chief mole and pay-off dispenser in the Peterson office. When it was revealed that Ashworth—hush-hush!—had accepted a free refrigerator and a pair of job on his house from a suddenly silent Del Soto brothers, covering the grousing that Pata was as of the world had ended in wonder.

Then why choose a hope? But as if the No. 1 city in the land had deserves of us. There was a point of no return about the post-1985 reign of the Ontario Conservatives—the long run by any government in the world outside Belarus. The Tories, through Leslie Frost to John Roberts to Bill Davis, were well favored by their business friends, who were treated well when it came to contracts and concessions.

Peter Lougheed and his Conservatives were kept in power by the generosity of the Alberta oil and gas interests, who benefited so much from the relevant provincial legislation. There is no great secret that Bill Vander Zalm's rise to leadership of the Social Credit party was financed by a prominent British Columbia developer.

We do not even have to get into the dirty tale of politics in Quebec, which has been based on patronage since 1867. A. Adams was a pup. A number of people get their drawstring inauguration paid in Nova Scotia just before elections, and recent prosecutions have shown that the old custom of making of rats on election day in return for a vote still prevails.

The reason the Brian Mulroney Conservatives are being so embarrassed at all their ragged scandals is that they are just not very useful at governance, and they don't make the liberals, who have run the country for most of this century, look like wretches accustomed to a clever disguised of where they got their campaign funds.

Compared to what has gone before, a modest refrigerator and a lunch-spoon a point-plus-a-store-puff is a scandal that amounts to perhaps \$10,000 in bushy worth the name scandal. It is an affront to the English language, considering what has gone before. See Stevens with what at least gets the substantial losses, of a losing bridge. Bob Coates's resignation at least had a little sex in it, not a house-painting job, which must be the least erotic bit of political hanky-panky ever devised.

The shock crashing through Toronto political parties at the moment is actually a function of nothing.

The members of Bay Street are surprised that the previous Liberals of David Peterson, only four years or so earlier, are establishing one of the trusts of the Gatsby-villians at Queen's Park who knew that a surplus of campaign donations always generates short-term gains.

If Toronto can be shocked by this, it is not the mass-New York it appears to be. Bush conservatism is worship of a really big acorn, a super disappearance of funds or a high-party finance former the covers, as a stage of New York used to do, just to maintain a Vasquez police chief. The loyal rebels don't seem an occasional scandal (in fact, expect them), but they demand only one thing: spectacular climbs and gory stringing.

Religious and human-patting does not supply those necessary ingredients. Pata Starr and the Del Sotos and Gordon Ashworth aren't really interesting enough yet. Toronto used to bring stuff.

LOOK YOUR DOG STRAIGHT IN THE EYES
AND TELL HIM HE DOESN'T DESERVE THIS DOG FOOD.



Go ahead, you tell him he doesn't deserve the shiniest coat, the whitest teeth, the healthiest skin, strongest muscles and the liveliest eyes.

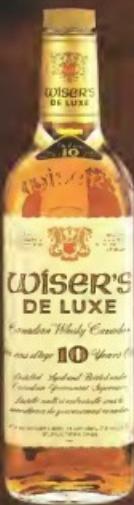
However, you could feed him Pro Plan® from Ralston Purina,* and not have to say a thing.

Pro Plan is a carefully balanced blend of high quality ingredients like chicken, rice and wheat and not a hint of artificial colourings or flavours.

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